

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

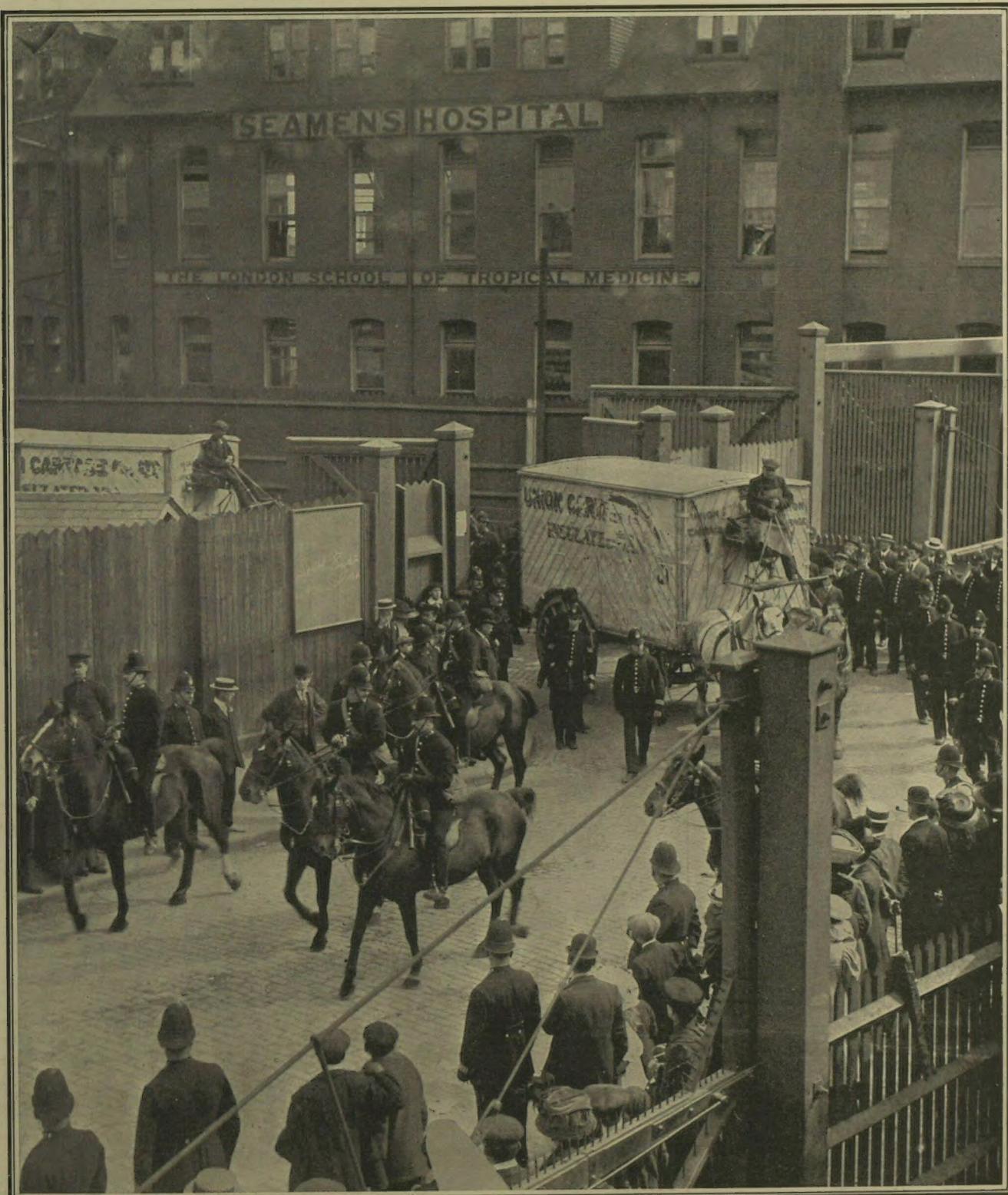
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No. 3815.—VOL CXL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

With Supplement: In the Land Ruled by the Emperor Francis Joseph. SIXPENCE.

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WITHOUT PERMITS FROM THE STRIKE COMMITTEE: LANDED MEAT-VANS, UNDER POLICE ESCORT,  
LEAVING THE ROYAL ALBERT DOCK FOR SMITHFIELD.

On Monday morning, May 27, that is to say, while the Dock Strike was at its height, certain vessels at the Royal Albert Dock and the Victoria Dock were unloaded under the protection of the police, some 800 of whom were on duty inside the docks and about the gates. By midnight some 300 tons of beef had been conveyed to the Central Meat Market, the vans being escorted by police. At the same time strenuous endeavours were

being made to keep going the refrigerators on the numerous meat-boats in the port. The convoying caused no dangerous scenes, but there was one little fight, in which a police-inspector was bitten on one of his knuckles. The finger was bandaged at the Seamen's Hospital. There were 280 men at work. Next day they resumed, and sent more meat to Smithfield than on the Monday. Some missiles were thrown and a boy was injured.

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## CHESS.

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3547.—By G. BROWNE.

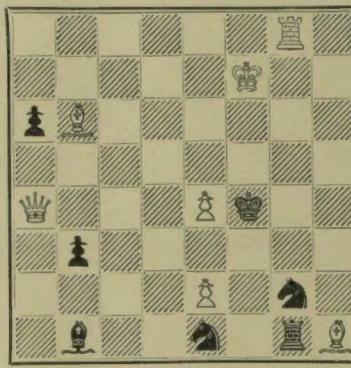
WHITE BLACK

1. Q to Q 2nd Any move

2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 3550.—By P. H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. E. G. SERGEANT and J. F. SAVAGE.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. Sergeant.) BLACK (Mr. Savage.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th (Mr. Savage.)

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd and wins exchange.

22. R takes R (ch) Q takes R; 24. B to B 5th and wins exchange.

23. R takes R (ch) Q takes R (ch) K to K 4th

24. B to B 5th (ch) B to K 2nd

25. B to Q 2nd K to Q 2nd

26. Kt to R 2nd Kt to B 2nd

27. Kt to K 4th Kt to K 4th

28. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th

We prefer R to Kt sq at once. The advance of the Pawn leads to difficulties.

8. P to R 5th P to Kt 5th

10. P to K 3rd R to Kt sq

12. P takes K P takes K

13. Kt to B 3rd R to Kt sq

14. P to Q 4th P takes P

15. P takes P K to B 3rd

16. Kt to R 3rd K takes Kt

17. P takes Kt K to Q 5th

18. Kt to K 4th K to K 4th

19. Kt to B 2nd B to B 3rd

20. Q to Q 3rd P to Kt 3rd

21. B to R 6th R to Kt sq

If B takes P, 22. R to Kt sq. R to Kt sq!

It is a desperate effort to maintain the attack by making way for the Bishop at Kt 3rd or R 4th, the case may be.

28. P to Kt 5th B to Kt 2nd

29. P to Kt 5th P takes P

30. Q takes P Kt to B 2nd

31. Q to K 5th B to Q 4th

32. B to Q 4th B to B 6th

33. B to K 3rd H to K 2nd

34. R to O sq P to R 4th

35. Kt to R 6th (ch) K to K 2nd

36. Q to O B 6th Q to B 6th

37. Q to K 3rd B to K 4th

38. P to B 6th B to B 6th

39. Kt to B 5th (ch) K to R 2nd

40. Kt to R 4th R to Kt 2nd

41. P to B 5th R takes Kt

42. B to Kt 5th B to Q 5th (ch)

If B takes P, 22. R to Kt sq. White resigns.

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## IN THE LAND RULED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH.

(Our Supplement.)

LAST week we presented our readers with a Supplement dealing with the Russian Empire. This week we give one that treats of another great European country, and one also with which Great Britain is on very friendly terms—namely, the Empire of Austria-Hungary. This is not the first occasion on which we have given our readers, especially those interested in commercial matters, an opportunity of studying the development of modern Austria, for in our issue of December 9 we devoted many pages to the illustration and description of Vienna and some of its industrial activities. The present Supplement might be regarded as in the nature of a sequel, or rather, an amplification of the same subject on similar lines. We feel sure that it will be of interest to many, both in this country and in Austria-Hungary, and we shall be more than pleased if it helps to promote the friendly intercourse, and to increase the scope of mercantile co-operation, between the two nations.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "AUTUMN MANOEUVRES" AT THE ADELPHI.

IT is easy to understand how strong must have been the appeal addressed to German audiences of the piece called in its English version, "Autumn Manoeuvres," with its mixture of sentiment and military details. Whether it will to a similar extent captivate English folk, who do not take their army in either of its branches quite so seriously as do their German cousins, and regard it and all its movements, though picturesque and something to be proud of, yet as external to rather than part of themselves, is a matter on which it is possible to have doubts. But, at any rate, both elements of this "play with music"—the love-story of a plutocrat's daughter and an officer whose family estates are mortgaged to the heroine's father, and the mock campaign of army manoeuvres—are cleverly worked out and dovetailed into one another, the adapter, Mr. Henry Hamilton, deserving praise for the success with which he has exchanged the original atmosphere into one that seems recognisably English. Very effective and pretty is the tableau of the first act. There, in the night-camp of Territorials pitched in an old-style English park, we watch a sergeant-major singing his men to sleep with chants, and then the hero strolls on to the scene and smokes his pipe as he gazes at his old home, where a dance is going on and lights are gleaming and the sounds of music can be heard. But not only are domestic pathos and the duties of the citizen-soldier turned to account in this amiable melodrama, but we have real fun, thanks to Mr. Huntley Wright's figuring as a North-country Territorial—a grocer by trade, but a little spit-fire in uniform. The comedian keeps most happily to the Yorkshire dialect of the part, has all sorts of quaint speeches to make, and is allowed plenty of turns in song and dance, in which he has the help of an old comrade, Miss Gracie Leigh, one of our dancers. What with the combined efforts of this pair, the singing of Mr. Robert Evett and Miss Phyllis Le Grand, as hero and heroine, the charm of a number of imported melodies, and the extremely beautiful setting of the play, "Autumn Manoeuvres" ought to please, its military surroundings notwithstanding. Nay, rather, these should lend it attractiveness, especially as there is nothing Chauvinistic in the talk and songs of the redcoats.

## AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

BLACK.

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The Truth About a Nunney. Marion Ayesha, 6s.

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## PLUGGING HOLES IN SHIPS WITH COMPRESSED AIR: A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

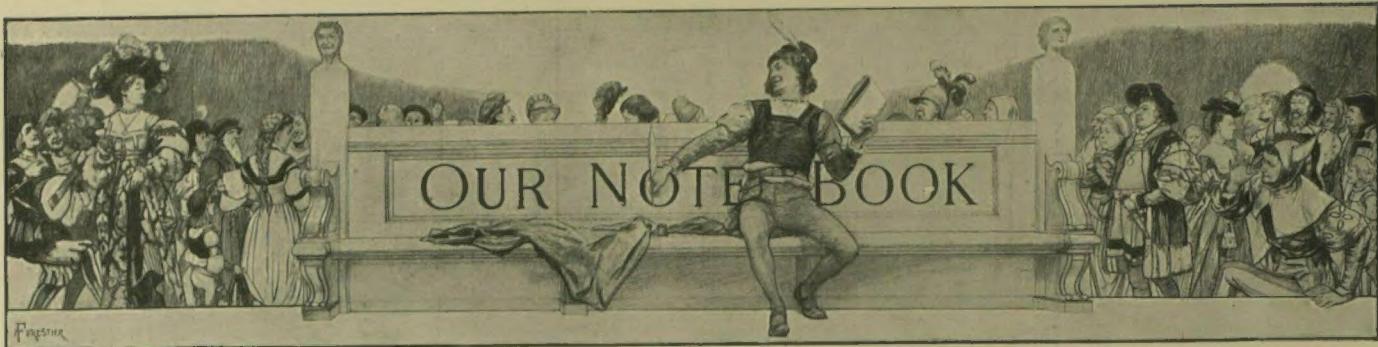
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM AN ILLUSTRATION IN "POPULAR MECHANICS," BY COURTESY OF THAT PAPER.



AIR PREVENTING THE ENTRANCE OF WATER THROUGH A HOLE IN A WAR-SHIP'S BOTTOM: A DESIGN SHOWING THE PRESSURE EXERTED IN THE DAMAGED COMPARTMENT AND THE PRESSURES EXERTED IN OTHER COMPARTMENTS.

"A method of rendering vessels unsinkable by means of compressed air, applied in such a manner as to plug or shut off the inrush of water through holes in the bottom or sides of the hull, was recently tested on the battle-ship 'North Carolina'"—we quote the "Popular Mechanics" Magazine, of Chicago. ". . . The important feature of the method of applying the compressed air to prevent water from entering the vessel through holes is the graduated pressures of air exerted in the compartments surrounding the punctured compartment. If a vessel has a draft of, say, 30 ft., the application of sufficient pressure to keep the water from entering a hole near the bottom of the hull would subject the upper decks to a very considerable pressure which might cause bad strain. When, however, a hole is punctured in the lower portion of the hull, and the air pressure required by the hydrostatic pressure is exerted to keep the water out, the compartments immediately above and around the punctured compartment

are reinforced by a lighter air pressure, and these compartments are in turn supported by applying a still lighter pressure to the next surrounding compartments. This, it is claimed, prevents the straining or buckling of decks, bulkheads, etc. The difference in air pressures exerted in the compartment punctured and the surrounding compartments is indicated in the illustration by the shadings, the lightest-shaded compartment being the one punctured. In the experiments on the "North Carolina" the sea cocks were opened and the water allowed to rush in and fill one compartment; the vessel listing to starboard a trifle. Compressed air was then forced into the compartment and air of a lighter pressure was pumped into all the surrounding compartments. . . . This new method will revolutionise the business of ship saving," says Captain C. C. Marsh, U.S.N. ". . . Its use will permit us, in a naval action or after a collision, to repair all holes made beneath the water line from the inside."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

TO borrow a phrase from a justly famous farce, I am impelled to preach on the importance of not being Earnest. "Earnest," I think, is a German Christian name; and one which I do not envy that nation. "Earnest" is also a German idea, a German state of mind; and one which irritates me to murdering point. Like all other hateful things, of course, it is a mimicry of something that is good. But in this case it is not really difficult to define the chief difference between the genuine article and the bad. Enthusiasm is most assuredly a noble thing; and was never needed more than to-day. But if you are enthusiastic you must be enthusiastic about something. But you may be frightfully Earnest about nothing in particular: most earnest people are. Enthusiasm is simply the Greek for having your god; and, therefore, you must know what god. But Earnestness is simply the German for going about with your mouth open, ready to swallow anything, god or goblin, like so many flies. No fruit or form of good ever came out of that sort of dry-throated eagerness about whatever is in the air; it is sometimes described as "striving." Respect should be a transitive verb, not an intransitive; there should be an accusative after it: you cannot have respect without respectability. Reverence should be an act of homage, not a state of mind. Girls are called hysterical if they laugh about nothing; but it is much more hysterical to be serious about nothing.

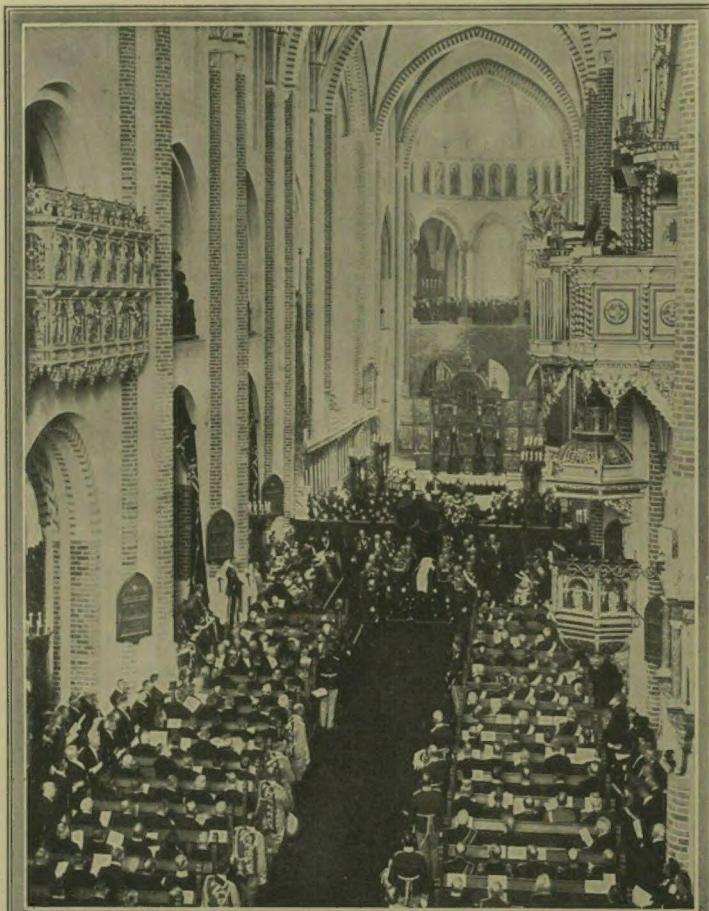
If I wanted to introduce Democracy into the modern world (a staggering innovation), and if I were considering such schemes as the Referendum or the Second Ballot, there is one reform I should make which I do not remember to have seen suggested anywhere: I should count all the citizens who had not voted for an important change as having voted against it. That would knock the Earnest fellows in the wind. For it is not just, and it is not even useful, that only the earnestness of the nation should count. There is much moral value in the indifference of a nation: indifference can be healthy, just as excitement can be unhealthy. The normal citizen should be allowed to grumble at a thing and to laugh at a thing; but he should also be allowed to yawn at a thing. And his yawn should count as well as his yell. A healthy democracy should yawn in chorus; and when the Earnest people introduced some fussy bit of boredom or other, all who were of the contrary opinion should signify the same by holding up their hands—in front of their mouths. For it is a criticism, and a powerful criticism, of any project that it leaves vast varieties of men quite negligent and contemptuous. Indifference is the armour of sanity. Suppose somebody sends round a paper asking people to vote for Compulsory Chest-Protectors, and nobody fills up the paper. The Earnest would say people had not voted; but I should say they had voted unanimously. Suppose we were asked to sign a petition against the danger of Christmas crackers. And suppose we didn't sign it. I really think our silence might have some weight, even if we didn't immediately get up a petition against the petition.

But this is exactly what, in the accursed atmosphere of Earnestness, everybody of importance will persist in doing. Those who, like myself, regard

certain modern movements as fashions and fads, cannot be induced to see that their strength is in minding their own business, and not in going into the faddist business themselves. Their resistance is most effectual when (as with the man refusing to petition against crackers) "their disdain is their reply." Instead of which, they go about founding leagues. They open an office against offices or found a club against clubs. Two curious and even comic cases recur to me. For instance, there exist some institutions or other called Socialist Sunday Schools. I presume and believe them to be places where Socialism is taught to children on Sundays. I know nothing

And I should have thought that any man with both feet still out of Bedlam would have known that children cannot understand and ought not to understand anything of the kind. I am not a Socialist; Socialism is too Tory for my tastes. But if I were a Socialist I might still be a sane man, and not try talking to babies about the Rent of Ability or the Reserve of Labour, or pestering creatures with Karl Marx who ought to be hearing about Father Christmas. Well, you would naturally suppose that the Anti-Socialists, the people specially at war with Socialism, would hold up such pedantry to public scorn, and blazon the absurdity of bringing such things into the nursery. The Anti-Socialists might cry out with considerable effect: "See what sort of people these Socialists are! how cut off from humanity and humour! They don't know what a child is; they don't know what a school is; and they certainly don't know what a revolution is, or they wouldn't mix up such incongruous things together." But do the Anti-Socialists say this or anything like it? Not so, my friends. I will tell you what the Anti-Socialists do. I saw in the paper yesterday that they had established a serious official organisation called "The Children's Anti-Socialist League." What an age of infanticide! Fancy a little girl of six being either a Socialist or an Anti-Socialist! She might as well give us her views on Bimetallism while she is about it.

The other case is more difficult; but I think it is equally mistaken. It is held, rightly or wrongly, but certainly very widely, that the presence of woman in those coarse collisions of the political crowd, which are the safety valve of self-government, would hurt her peculiar position in society and the family. The best argument for this (whether it be right or wrong) is that the woman herself does not by instinct seek such scenes. I am one of those who hold this view; and I know many eminent women (as well as the vast mass of ordinary women) who hold it also. But the eminent will trust to organisation instead of instinct. They rush upon platforms to proclaim their hatred of public life: whereas it would be far more forcible if they simply said they were bored by public life—as they are. They will not understand that such sophistries as "sex comradeship" are best killed with the great stone club of indifference. On one side or the other they must be "earnest" about the vote. But it is not a serious subject.



NATIONAL RECONCILIATION OVER THE DEAD: THE FUNERAL OF FREDERICK VIII. IN ROSKILDE CATHEDRAL AND THE FIRST MEETING OF THE THREE REIGNING SCANDINAVIAN KINGS.

The funeral of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, which took place in the historic cathedral of Roskilde on May 24, was the first occasion on which the present three Scandinavian Kings—of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—had met as rulers of their separate kingdoms, a fact considered significant of the revival of Inter-Scandinavian sentiment. The date of the funeral, Great Britain's Empire Day, might be equally appropriate for a Scandinavian union, for May 24 was the five-hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Queen Margaret, who in 1397 united the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Roskilde was once the metropolis of this northern empire. The coffin containing the body of Frederick VIII. may be seen on the catafalque before the altar. The royal mourners, besides the three Kings already mentioned and the Danish royal family, included the King of the Hellenes, the Empress Marie of Russia, Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the German Crown Prince, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

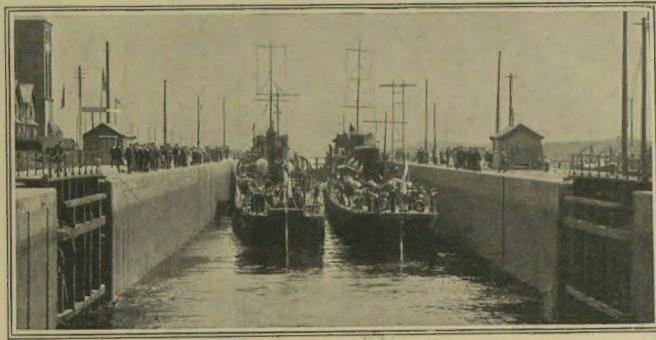
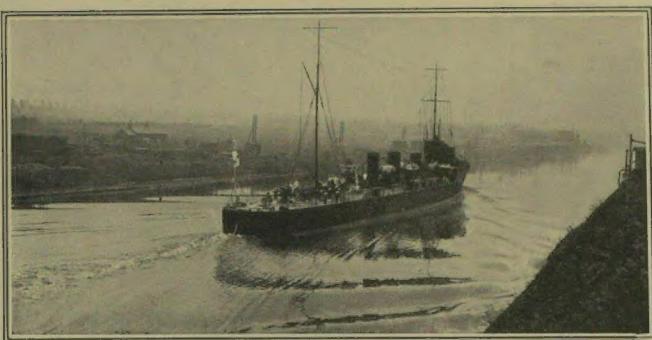
else about them except that a friend of mine once saw stumping dolefully across a park a string of small, thin children, with small, thin voices, singing in a shrill but lifeless manner the following words—

"When the Revolution comes,  
When the Revolution comes,  
When the Revolution comes,  
The Social Revolution."

A certain lack of variety in the diction of this battle-hymn may have made it easier for children to learn, but not (I think) easier for children to understand.

no real question, as the Anti-Suffragists say, of whether the British Empire is in some silly fashionable freak, chooses to ruin Woman. The comparative importance of Woman and the British Empire can best be suggested by comparing Man and the Babylonian Empire. Neither Socialists nor Suffragists will smash our politics, I fear. The worst they can do is to put a little more of the poison of earnestness into the strong, unconscious sanity of our race, and disturb that deep and just indifference on which all things rest; the quiet of the mother or the carelessness of the child.

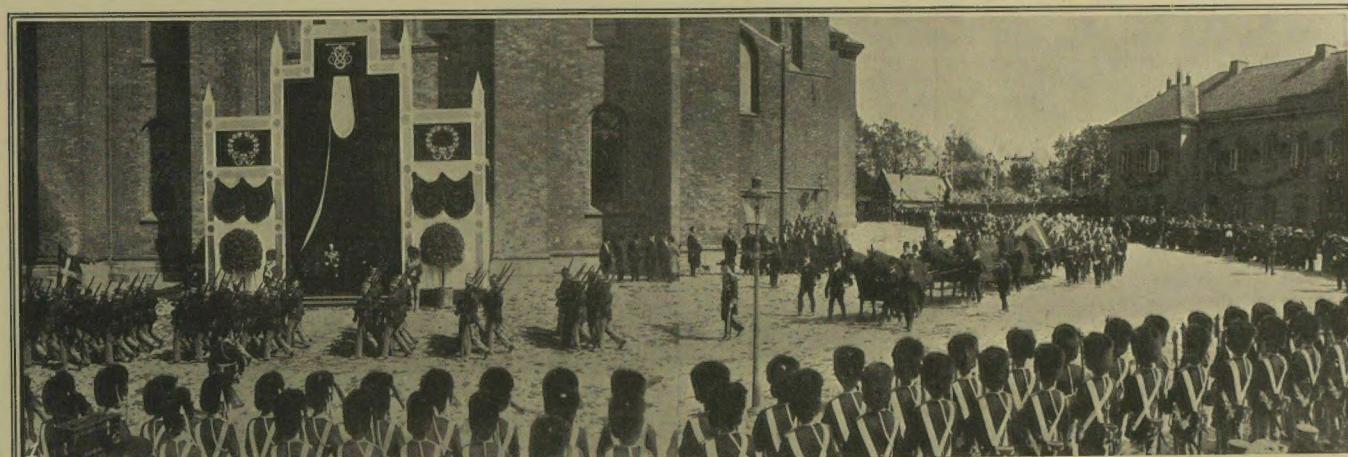
## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photos. C.N.

## WAR - VESSELS AT MANCHESTER: FIGHTING - SHIPS IN THE SHIP CANAL DURING THE WHITSUN WEEK - END.

During the Whitsun week-end, the cruiser "Bristol" and the destroyers "Amazon," "Nubian," "Zulu," and "Hope" lay in the Ship Canal at Manchester, to the extraordinary interest of the people of the city and its district. The vessels were open to inspection between two and seven in the evening, and were packed by crowd after crowd. The first photograph shows the "Nubian" passing through the canal; the second shows the "Amazon" and the "Zulu."



1. DENMARK PAYING HER LAST HOMAGE TO HER DEAD KING: THE ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF FREDERICK VIII. AT ROSKILDE CATHEDRAL.

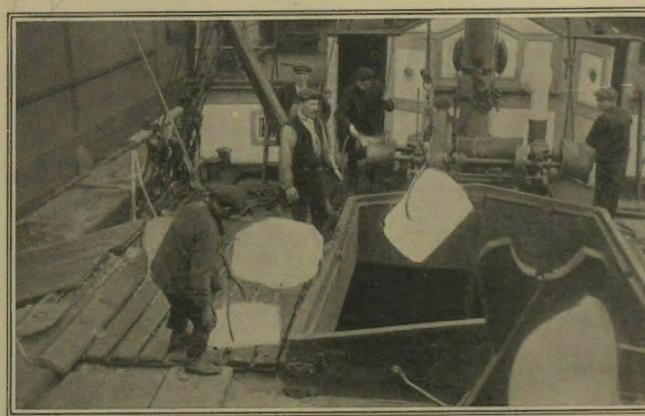
2. ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF FREDERICK VIII. ARRIVING AT ITS LAST RESTING-PLACE: REMOVING THE BODY FROM THE HEARSE, AT THE CATHEDRAL.

3. THREE SCANDINAVIAN KINGS AND OTHER ROYALTIES FOLLOWING THE DEAD KING'S BODY: MOURNERS FROM THE NATIONS IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

## THE IMPRESSIVE BURIAL OF KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK: THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY TO THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ROSKILDE.

The mortal remains of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, were laid to rest in the Danish "Westminster Abbey," the cathedral church of Roskilde, on the afternoon of May 24. A short service in the chapel of Christiansborg Castle preceded the removal of the body to the railway station for its last journey. The ceremony was especially notable for many reasons; amongst others for the fact that it brought about the first meeting of the three reigning Scandinavian Kings, their Majesties of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. It was this meeting which caused talk of a possible new Inter-Scandinavian Union. Amongst the congregation in the cathedral were Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, and the Queen of Norway. In Photograph No. 3 are seen (1) Prince Knud of Denmark, (2) the Crown Prince of Denmark, (3) the King of Denmark, (4) the King of Sweden, (5) the German Crown Prince, (6) King George of Greece, (7) the King of Norway, and (8) Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing King George V.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPOTT AND GENERAL AND L.N.A.

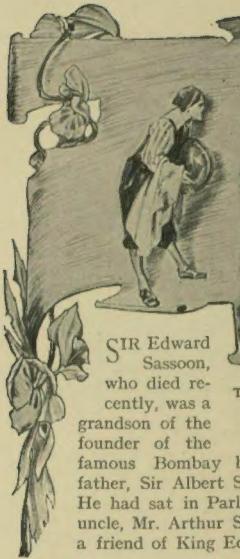


Photos. HANS. ECKERST.

## WORK THE STRIKE COMMITTEE PERMITTED TO GO ON: UNLOADING ICE FOR HOSPITALS DURING THE TROUBLE IN THE DOCKS.

Following precedent, the Strike Committee decided to issue permits for the unloading of certain necessary articles and for their conveyance to their destination. In the category came ice for hospitals, medicines, and drugs. It would seem that even in these cases delay was not always avoided; for instance (to quote the "Telegraph" of May 28) "among the applicants at Maritime Hall yesterday for permits to deliver goods was the representative of a firm who waited in vain all Saturday. He wanted the document to enable him to deliver drugs to chemists. There was no one on the premises with authority to grant his request, but the Strike Committee—who were meeting elsewhere—sent word late in the afternoon that he might attend with a full statement as to the nature of the drugs, and the purpose for which they were intended, at ten o'clock in the morning. His request would then be considered."

## PORTRAITS &amp; PERSONAL NOTES



SIR Edward Sassoon, who died recently, was a grandson of the founder of the famous Bombay banking firm, and succeeded his father, Sir Albert Sassoon, in the baronetcy in 1896. He had sat in Parliament for Hythe since 1899. His uncle, Mr. Arthur Sassoon, who died last March, was a friend of King Edward and King George.

*Photo, Weston.*  
THE LATE SIR EDWARD SASOON, M.P.  
Unionist Member for Hythe and head of the well-known firm of bankers.

Events both tragic and romantic are recalled by the death of Mary Caroline, Duchess of Sutherland. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Richard Michell, Public Orator and Professor of Logic at Oxford. She was thrice married: first, in 1872, to her cousin, Captain Arthur Kindersley Blair, who died under sad circumstances in 1883. In 1889, Mrs. Blair married, as his second wife, the third Duke of Sutherland, who died three years later. During the litigation that followed, the Duchess was fined £250 and imprisoned in Holloway for six weeks for contempt of court in burning a letter from the Duke to herself that was among the documents. In 1896 she married, as his second wife, Sir Albert Rollit, then M.P. for South Islington.

Mr. Harry Gosling, the leader of the Transport Strike, is Secretary of the Amalg-



*Photo, Russell.*

MR. HARRY GOSLING,  
President of the Transport Workers' Federation—the Leader of the Strike.

mated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen, and also President of the Transport Workers' Federation. He was principal spokesman for the men at the Government Inquiry. At one time he was Deputy-Chairman of the London County Council.

It was his practical knowledge of sailing that won for the Chevalier de Martino's pictures the praise of yachtsmen, including the German Emperor. The Chevalier began his career in the Italian Navy, and was afterwards attached to the Court of Dom Pedro of Brazil. In 1875 he settled in England and became Marine Painter to Queen Victoria.



*Photo, Lafayette.*

THE LATE CHEVALIER DE MARTINO,  
Formerly Marine Painter to Queen Victoria.



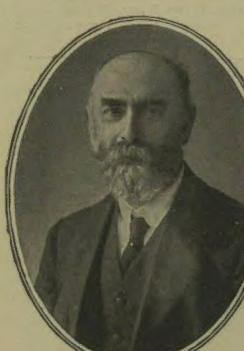
A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY WHICH LASTED ONLY TWO DAYS: THE OPENING OF SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE TRANSPORT DISPUTE AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

*Photo, C.N.*



THE NEW BISHOP OF TRURO,  
The Right Rev. W. O. Burrows, Archdeacon of Birmingham since 1904.

*Photo, Russell.*



MR. HECTOR MORISON, M.P.,  
The new Liberal Member for South Hackney.

*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*

for nine years (1891 to 1900) Principal of the Leeds Clergy School, and subsequently for three years Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leeds. The new Bishop is a widower.

Mr. Hector Morison, the new Member for South Hackney, has twice before been a candidate for Parliament, being defeated at Lewes in 1906, and at Eastbourne in 1910. He is a member of the Stock



*Photo, Vierverelt.*  
M. PAUL DESCHANEL,  
The new President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Exchange, and a J.P. for Surrey, and was at one time Chairman of the Croydon Liberal Association.

M. Paul Deschanel, who was recently elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has held that office before, having been first elected to it in 1898. He is a strong advocate of electoral reform in the direction of proportional representation, and his success is regarded as a victory over the Radicals.

Probably few Government Inquiries have been so prompt in their inception and so brief in their duration as that conducted by Sir Edward Clarke into the Transport Strike. The announcement of Sir Edward Clarke's appointment was made on the 23rd; on the following day he opened the Inquiry at Fishmongers' Hall, and on the 25th, after evidence had been given on both sides, the proceedings came to an end. Sir Edward pointed out that his functions were limited to reporting on the facts and circumstances of the dispute. His report was published on the 29th, and dealt with seven specific causes of the dispute as stated at the Inquiry. Five of these seven points Sir Edward Clarke decided in favour of the men, the other two against them.



*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*  
SIR EDWARD CLARKE, K.C.,  
Who conducted the recent Inquiry into the Port of London Transport Workers' Strike.

A conference was arranged for May 31. Sir Edward Clarke, it will be recalled, was Solicitor-General from 1886 to 1892, and was for twenty years (1880 to 1900), Conservative M.P. for Plymouth. He also sat for the City of London for a few months in 1906.

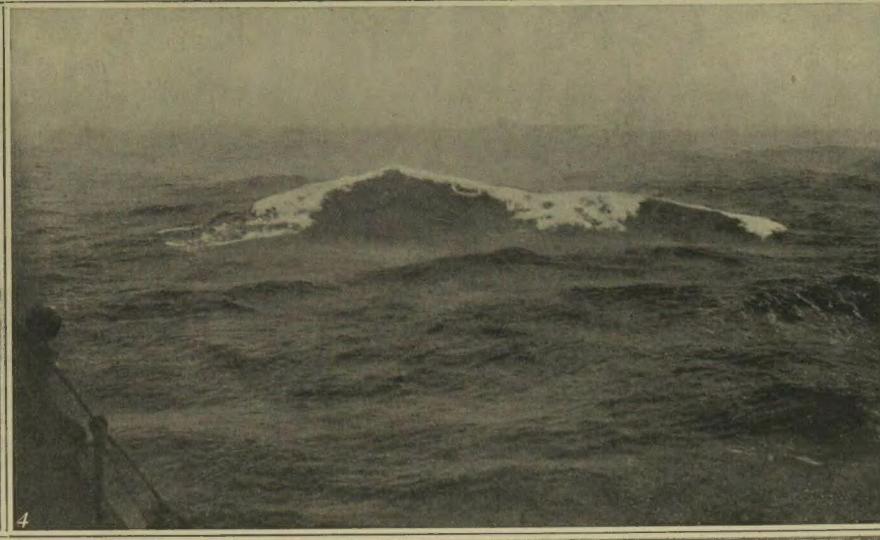
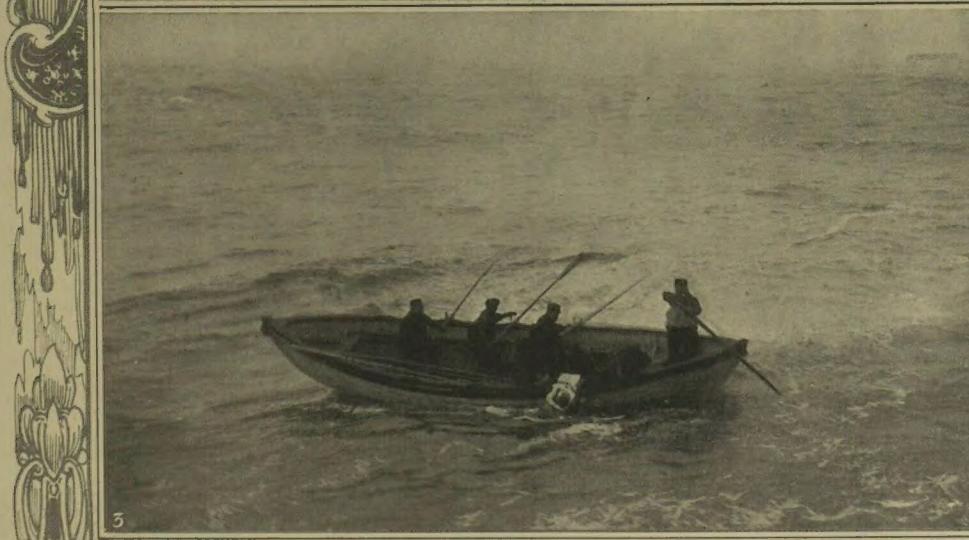
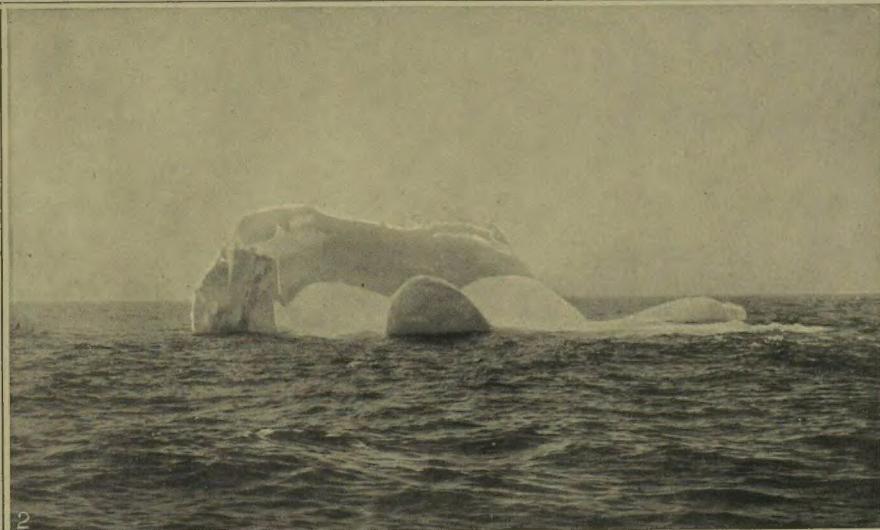
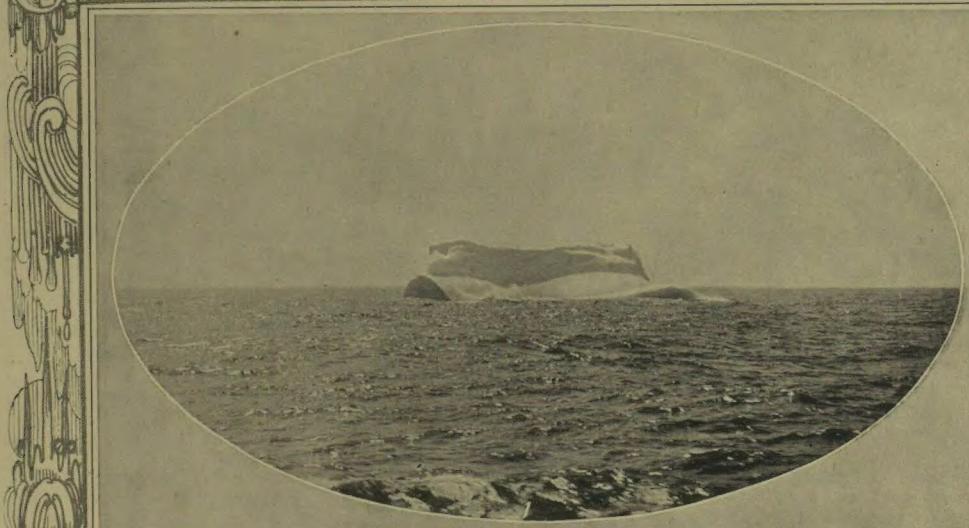
Lord Strachey (formerly Sir Edward Strachey), who succeeds Lord Ashby St. Ledgers as Paymaster-General, took his present title last year. For nineteen years (1892 to 1911) he was M.P. for South Somerset, and in 1909 became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. He was at one time Treasurer of the Household to King Edward. Lord Strachey will now represent the Home Office in the House of Lords, in place of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.



*Photo, Lafayette.*

LORD STRACHEY,  
Who has been Appointed Paymaster-General.

WHERE DISASTER MET THE "TITANIC": THE JUNCTURE OF ARCTIC CURRENT AND GULF STREAM;  
AND OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS DEALING WITH THE SAME SUBJECT.



1. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE CABLE-SHIP "MINNIE" NEAR THE SCENE OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER:  
AN ICEBERG CLOSE TO WHICH A BODY WAS PICKED UP.  
3. NEAR THE SPOT AT WHICH THE "TITANIC" MET HER DOOM: A BOAT FROM THE "MINNIE"  
PICKING UP A LIFE-BELTED BODY.

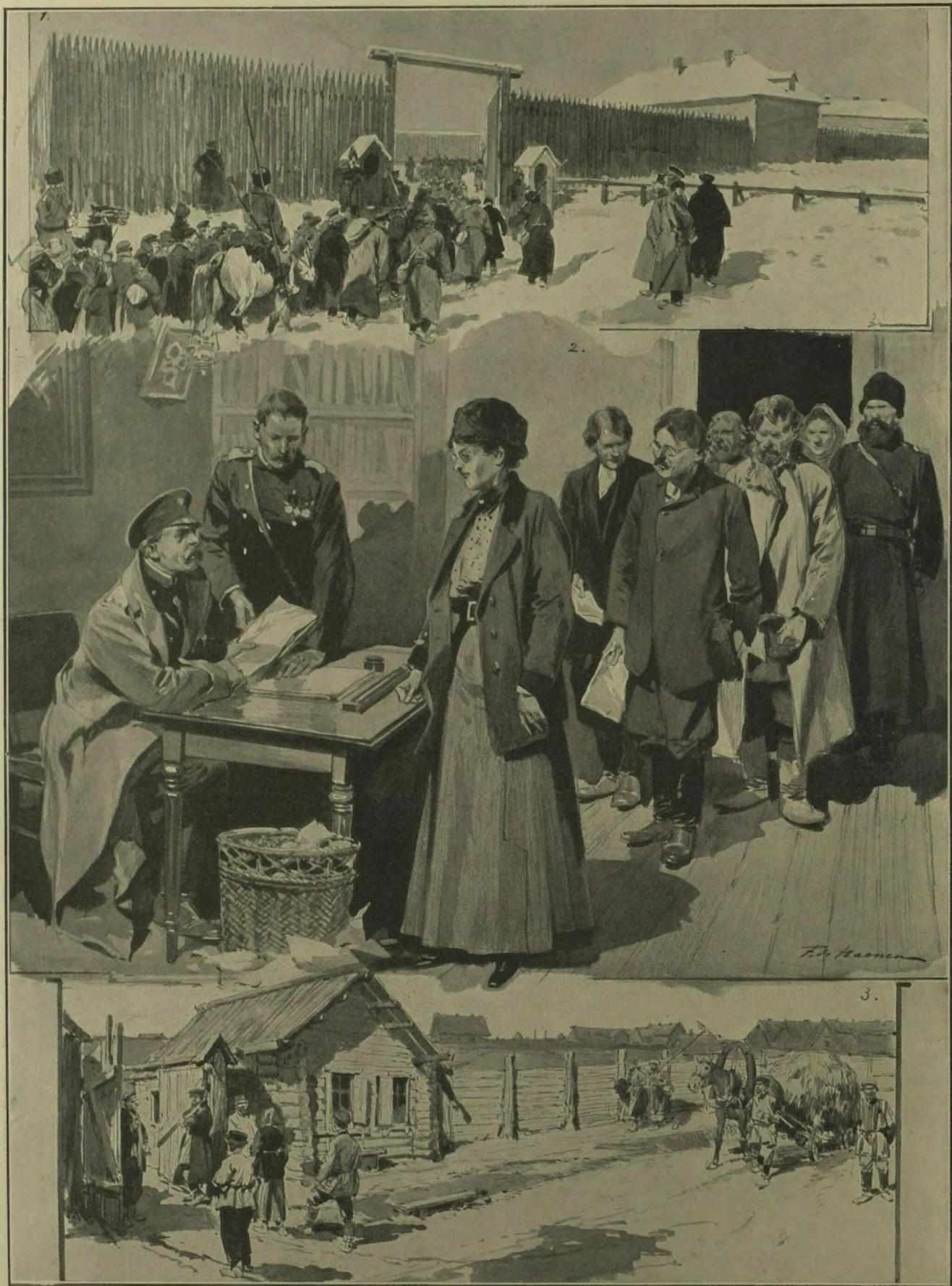
So much has been said of ice in connection with the wreck of the "Titanic," and also as to the possibility of detecting the approach of ice by the temperature of the water, that we need offer no excuse for the reproduction of these photographs. All were taken from the cable-ship "Minnie." As we have noted, Photograph No. 4 shows the meeting of the Arctic current and the Gulf

2. FROM THE FIELD WHICH GAVE THE DEATH-BLOW TO THE "TITANIC": ANOTHER VIEW OF  
THE ICEBERG SEEN IN THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH.  
4. THE "RIP": WHERE THE ARCTIC CURRENT AND THE GULF STREAM MEET, AND THE DIVIDING-LINE  
BETWEEN THEM IS VERY EVIDENT.

Stream. "The dividing-line," says our correspondent, "is quite sharp, having temperatures of fifty-eight degrees Fahrenheit at one end of the ship, and thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit at the other end. The different directions in which they flow causes a 'rip,' shown in the photograph. Over the warmer water hung a dense fog, while over the Arctic current the air was quite clear."

## THE MUCH-DISCUSSED MALECKA CASE: WHAT EXILE TO SIBERIA MEANS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



1. SHOWING THE WOODEN BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PRISONERS AND THE COURTYARD IN WHICH, ON OCCASION, SOME HAVE TO SLEEP: A DÉPÔT ON THE ROAD TO EXILE IN SIBERIA.

On the opposite page we illustrate some phases of the journey of political and other prisoners to their places of exile in Siberia, apropos of the statement that the sentence on Miss Kate Malecka means that, after having served four years' penal servitude, she will be exiled to Siberia for life. With regard to the illustrations on this page, the following notes should be made: In the case of the dépôt shown in the first drawing, prisoners on their way to the places of exile to which they have been told off are accommodated in the wooden buildings.

2. A WEEKLY DUTY: SIBERIAN EXILES REPORTING THEMSELVES AT A LOCAL POLICE-OFFICE.

3. EXILES APPLYING FOR WORK: A SCENE IN A SIBERIAN VILLAGE.

On occasion, when these structures are overcrowded, a certain number of prisoners sleep in the open, palisaded courtyard. This, of course, can only happen in the summer, winter weather making it impossible. Each exile has to report weekly at the local police-offices. The third illustration shows ex-convicts applying for work in a Siberian village after having served their terms of imprisonment. It is stated that latterly Miss Malecka has been accorded certain privileges in prison which are somewhat unusual.

## EXILED TO SIBERIA: POLITICAL PRISONERS ON THE ROAD.

DRAWN BY PRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



1. GIFTS FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA: NATIVES OF A TOWN ON THE ROUTE GIVING MONEY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.  
2. THE BEGINNING OF EXILE: PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA BY SPECIAL TRAIN.  
3. AFTER HAVING LEFT THE TRAIN: PRISONERS MARCHING TO THE PLACES OF THEIR EXILE.

It has been stated that, unless clemency is shown or a successful appeal made, Miss Kate Malecka, whose case has aroused so much interest, will spend the four years' penal servitude to which she has been sentenced in a Warsaw prison; and that she will then be exiled to Siberia in the manner which is customary. This means that, after the expiration of the sentence, she will be sent by train to Moscow and will there learn to what place in Siberia she has been told off. She will then be taken, again by train, to the station nearest to the place in question, and will have to cover the remaining distance by sledge. She will

be allowed seven roubles per month—that is to say, 15s. 2d.—from the Russian Government. With regard to the illustrations on this page, it should be said that, when prisoners pass through towns on their way to Siberia, many gifts of money are made to the political offenders. In the special train for prisoners, which is heated by stoves burning wood, the prisoners are, of course, well guarded. Criminals not political offenders have half the head shaved. When prisoners leave the train to journey across country to their places of exile in Siberia, the men walk, but many women travel on sledges.

Diplomatic Life  
in Japan.

Baron Albert d'Anethan was the Belgian Minister at the Court of Tokyo from 1893 to 1910, when he died at his post. It was his wish that his widow, an English lady, a sister of Sir Rider Haggard, should publish the diaries she kept while with her husband at Tokyo during many of those years, and this she has now done under the title of "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan" (Stanley Paul). The diaries, though necessarily revised and edited, retain their original simple form; and their unpremeditated character, while it limits the usefulness of the volume somewhat, gives it an undoubted charm. It reflects but does not expound the knowledge which earlier experience as Secretary to Japan and a naturally discerning mind enabled Baron Albert d'Anethan to acquire of its people and affairs. On the other hand, it presents the casual aspect which even tremendous happenings wear as they develop under the day-to-day notices of contemporaries. Many of the events recorded in it were truly tremendous. There was first the war with China. An entry on August 1, 1894, notes its declaration, and another on



THE LITTLE MOTHER: A JAPANESE CHILD AND "HER YOUNGER BROTHER."  
From "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan."

April 17 of the following spring that peace was proclaimed. In the intervening pages we get hints of how the patriotic spirit of the Japanese had been lighted, and how the world woke up, though still a little sleepily, to recognise their military prowess. With the new century came the Boxer troubles in China and the siege of the Legations in Pekin. Among the Corps Diplomatique at Tokyo, naturally,



CONFIRMATIVE OF JAPANESE ART: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VOLCANO OF ASAMA AT SUNSET.

The fact that the characteristics of Japanese landscape painting should come out in a photograph confirms the fidelity to nature of pictures often apparently formal in conception. Asama is an active volcano in the province of Shinshu, eighty miles north-west of Tokyo.

Photo, by Baroness d'Anethan.  
*The Illustrations on this Page are from "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan"—Leaves from the Diary of Baroness Albert d'Anethan; Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.*

lady managed to bring away with her lovely embroideries and brocades, and the diarist receives a scolding from her husband for accepting a mandarin's petticoat. It was a great satisfaction to Baron d'Anethan, who had strong views on the subject, that the Belgian Minister in Pekin was one of the few who resisted the temptation of looting. On February 6, 1904, the diary records the beginning of the war with Russia, which the Belgian Minister, almost alone, had never doubted would break out. On that day the Russian Minister, Baron Rosen, confides to him the news, calmly remarking, "C'est une solution comme une autre." The pages that follow, being full of the great struggle, are the most interesting, but the whole volume is entertaining because of its sidelights on an awakening people. It is also very well illustrated.



LONG A CENTRE OF DIPLOMATIC SOCIETY IN TOKYO: BARONESS D'ANETHAN'S BOUDOIR IN THE BELGIAN LEGATION.  
The late Baron Albert d'Anethan represented Belgium at the Court of Tokyo for sixteen-and-a-half years, ably assisted by his wife. "There was no social or charitable function of any importance," writes Baron Kato in his introduction to Baroness d'Anethan's book of reminiscences, "in which she did not play an important rôle."  
From "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan."

## Literature

Sketch Books in  
Historic Cities.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

Even in these days of perfected colour reproduction and the various processes of photography, the charm of the pencil can still hold its own in the illustration of books. There is a delicacy of line about this simple medium which a photograph can scarcely attain, and at the same time a capacity for detail beyond the power of the brush. These qualities in the pencil drawing are well exemplified in three little sketch-books each devoted to a picturesque and historic city—namely, "London" and "Edinburgh," by L. G. Hornby, and "Rochester," by Katharine Kimball (A. and C. Black).



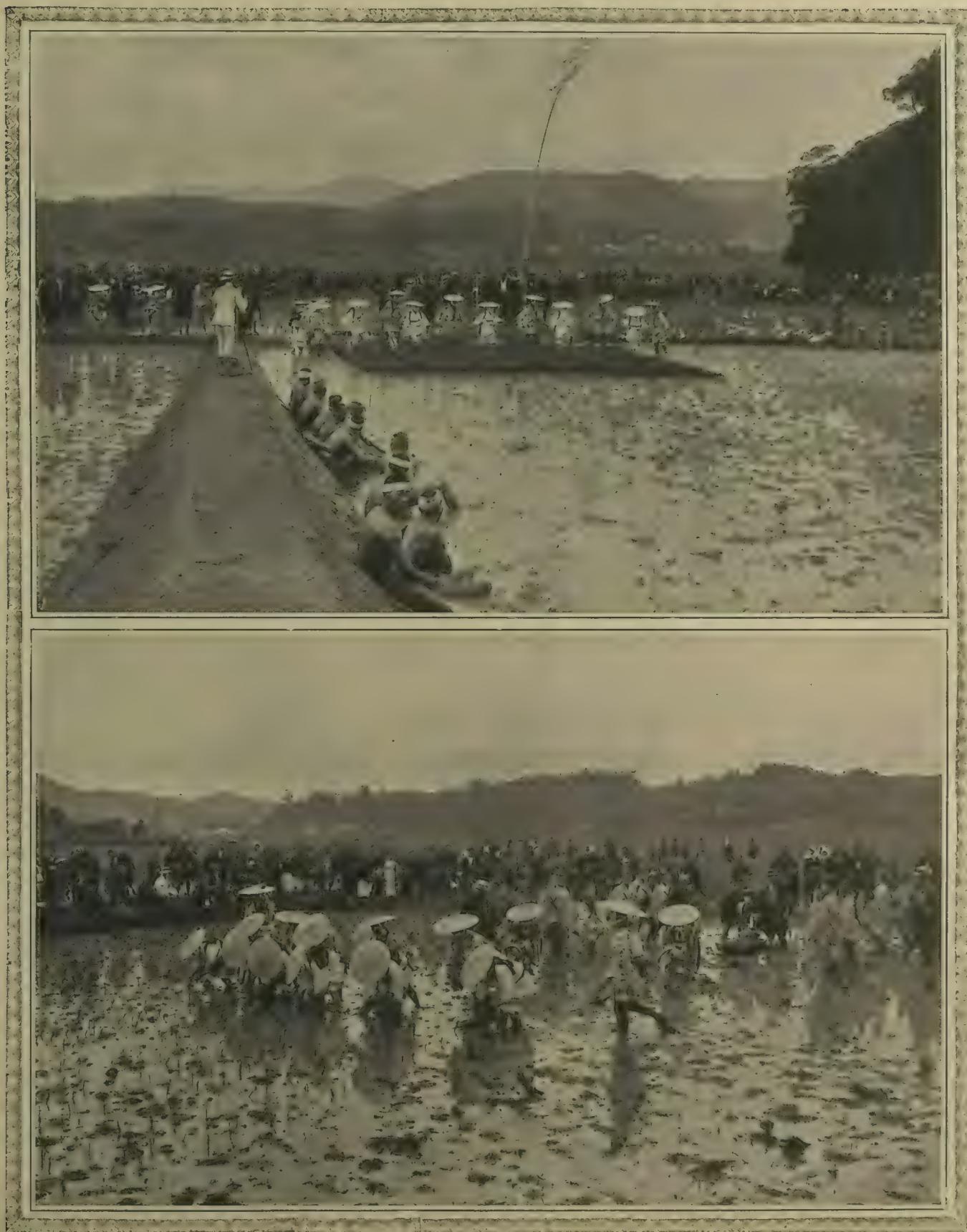
ATTIRED FOR A GAME OF CHESS: JAPANESE CHILDREN AT LUNCH.  
From "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan."



Photo, Marukai, Tokyo.  
A BELGIAN DIPLOMATIST'S BRITISH WIFE IN JAPAN: BARONESS D'ANETHAN, SISTER OF SIR RIDER HAGGARD. "Being an English lady by birth," writes Baron Kato, "and endowed with all the superior qualities of her race, she is quite a woman of the world . . . Her natural charm, grace, broad-mindedness and sympathetic nature . . . must have been of invaluable help to her husband."  
From "Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan."

## SACRED CROPS: TRANSPLANTING RICE TO THE MUSIC OF FLUTES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY K. SAKAMOTO.



1. SURROUNDING SMALL BEDS OF RICE-PLANTS ABOUT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SACRED FIELDS: MEN AND WOMEN, IN THE DRESS OF OLD JAPAN, ABOUT TO TRANSPLANT SHOOTS AT ISOBE.

In the village of Isobe, in the Shima Province of Japan, there are certain rice-fields which belong to the Izo-kyū Shrine, which claims a part of their yield, and these are the scene of a remarkable ceremony which takes place in no other part of the country. When the day comes for the young rice-shoots to be removed from the small beds in which the seeds were sown, and to be planted in rows, the villagers make holiday, that they may witness

2. WORKING IN SACRED FIELDS TO THE MUSIC OF FLUTES: YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN PLANTING THE TRANSFERRED RICE-SHOOTS.

the ceremonious transplanting which is illustrated here. Young men and women, placed alternately, and wearing the dress of old Japan, surround the small beds of shoots, and uproot them, singing old songs the while. The shoots are then planted in rows in the sacred fields to the music of flutes. The musicians can be seen plainly in the second photograph; and notice may be taken also of a boy standing on a little boat and about to beat a drum.

## FOREIGN WAR-SHIPS WHICH MIGHT FIGHT AS PART OF THE BRITISH NAVY—IF WAR CAME NOW!

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. J. DE LACY.

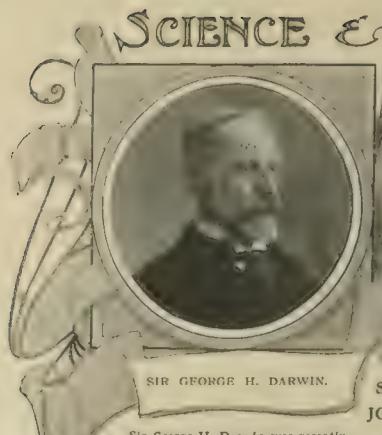


## "ALIEN" VESSELS OF WHICH WE MIGHT TAKE COMMAND IN CASE OF HOSTILITIES:

If war were to come now—which, fortunately, is not in the least likely, for, as the King's Speech has a habit of putting it, "our relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly"—there are a number of war-vessels being built in this country which, with precedent to follow, we might add to our own strength, purchasing them at declared value, though not at a fancy price, from the Powers for which they are being constructed. These are shown in the drawing. No. 1. is the Danish torpedo-boat-destroyer "Søridderen"; 2. marks the Chinese training-cruiser "Chao-ho"; 3. the Chinese training-cruise

## £10,000,000 WORTH OF FIGHTING SHIPS NOW BEING BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY.

"Ying Swei"; 4. is the great Brazilian Dreadnought "Rio de Janeiro"; 5. marks three Brazilian river gun-boats; 6. represents two small gun-boats for Cuba; 7. is the great Japanese battle-ship cruiser "Kongo"; 8. marks an unnamed Chilean battle-ship of about 30,000 tons; 9. is the Turkish Dreadnought battle-ship "Reshad-i-Hamis"; 10. stands for four destroyers for the Argentine—the "San Luis," the "Santa Fé," the "Santiago," and the "Tucuman." In all, the ships are valued at about ten million pounds.



SIR GEORGE H. DARWIN.

Sir George H. Darwin was recently awarded the Victoria Medal by the Royal Geographical Society. He is the Government's representative on the International Geodetic Association.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Congress on Tuberculosis held in Rome, probably the outstanding paper read was one by Professor Sanarelli, of the University of Bologna. This paper attracted much attention at the time of its delivery, and it is safe to say the Professor's conclusions will be studied with interest, if only for the reason that he propounds a plausible theory of natural escape from tuberculosis attack. He emphasises the universal presence of Koch's bacillus, which everybody admits is the germ of the disease. He goes further, and insists on our recognising that few of us escape the unwelcome attentions of the microbe. Why, for example, when the *post-mortem* room shows the signs of aborted tuberculosis in people who live long and die of diseases other than consumption, should the race not have been wiped out by the white scourge? The Professor answers this question by saying that we have by degrees acquired an immunity from the attack of the bacillus. Whatever may be the nature of the resistant bodily powers which enable one person to escape and permit another to become affected, Dr. Sanarelli holds that immunity has been developed little by little, and that we may

### SCIENCE NOTINGS.

#### NEW VIEWS ABOUT CONSUMPTION.

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AMBROISE PARÉ DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS



SURGEON-GENERAL SIR DAVID BRUCE.

Sir David Bruce, who has just been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, is the famous authority on *Sleeping Sickness*. He was born at Melbourne, Australia, in 1855.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

tuberculosis would seem to be imitating them in respect of its finding bodies less susceptible to attack or to show rapidly fatal results when the disease settles down.

Dr. Sanarelli illustrated his paper by aid of many telling examples. In particular he dwelt on the case of the Jews, who, as a race, are perhaps the most immune from tubercular attack. The Jew has been for centuries, and is to-day, a typical town-dweller. He has, besides, conserved his own special mode of life in respect of food, habits, and other phases of vitality. So long as he remains an urban dweller, he is largely immune from tubercular infection. Once he takes to a country life, as in Russia, his immunity no longer serves to protect him, and his death-rate becomes as high and as typical as that of surrounding races. The English record of the latter part of the seventeenth century as regards tuberculosis was very characteristic. The disease had a very rapid character. Later on there was a migration to towns and centres for employment when machinery began to play its part in the development of manufactures. Then

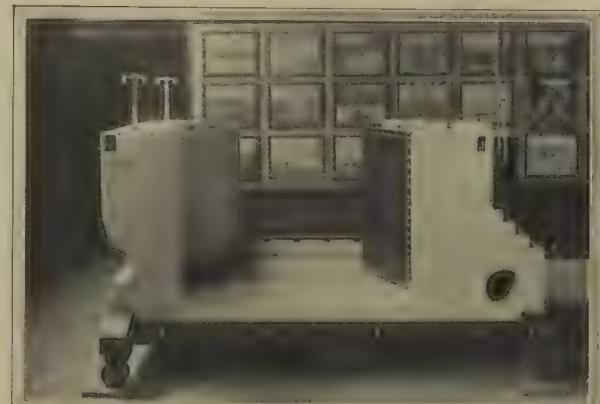


A REINFORCED CONCRETE  
HOUSE IN FRANCE: THE  
BUILDING UNDER CONSTRU-  
CTION AT ST. DENIS.

The Edison system is being used in this instance. The moulds are placed in position and the cement is then poured into them. A two-storey house can be built in forty-eight hours.

Photo, Argus Copyright Press.

defensive bodily powers wage against attack. When immunity shall have been better developed, tuberculosis will become extinct. Among primitive or savage peoples, infected by immigrants, tuberculosis is a fatal and rapid disorder,



THE PANAMA CANAL—TO BE OPENED IN 1913: A MODEL OF BIG LOCK GATES.

*Continued.* shows a set of the lock gates. The trough representing the canal can be filled with water and the gates operated as will be those of the canal, model ships being floated through them. The bridge-like structure crossing the water-way on the left is a temporary lock, used when the process of cleaning becomes necessary. The other photograph shows the way the big lock gates are worked.

came biological adjustment of the living being to his surroundings. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the death-rate from tuberculosis fell, even though it remained high enough to cause alarm, and this fall occurred before measures such as we are familiar with to-day began to be adopted.

Now, in all this argument there is at least biological consistency to be found. Unless we are to adopt the extreme views of Weismann and others, who minimise the influence of environment, and totally deny the transmission of acquired characters, there seems no escape from the conclusion that Dr. Sanarelli is right, and that the body develops an immunity, in the production of which the influence of the environment is all-powerful. If successful living really means adaptation to our surroundings, then it follows that every step we take to procure open spaces, a pure atmosphere, ventilated dwellings, and the adequate nourishment of the people, must serve to increase our power of resisting the attack of the tubercle-bacillus. This is the lesson which underlies Sanarelli's teaching.—ANDREW WILSON.



THE MOST DISCUSSED OF ENGINEERING FEATS: A WORKING MODEL  
OF THE PANAMA CANAL—A SET OF LOCK GATES.

It is anticipated that the Panama Canal, without doubt the most discussed of engineering feats, will be opened to commerce soon after August 1, 1913. The first complete working model of the canal was set up recently at the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, for the benefit of those attending the Navigation Congress. The scale of the model is half-an-inch to the foot; it is complete to the smallest detail, and is worked by electricity. As we have already noted, photograph No. 1 (*Continued opposite*).

expect in future to find this protective influence increased. If this be so, then tuberculosis will vanish because its germs will find in man, at least, no soil wherein to breed and multiply.

Of course, we have long since discarded the view that anyone is born with tuberculosis already developed in his system. Even with a parental history of tubercular trouble, we have recognised that there is no disease present in the offspring. What is regarded as being transmitted to the children of tubercular persons is a certain latent facility for harbouring the germ when it gains admittance to the body. Sanarelli holds that what is actually handed on from the tuberculous parent is a progressive immunity from the trouble. The longer a race has been open to attack, the better developed becomes its immunity. This is why to-day acute epidemics are practically unknown. Tuberculosis has to fight for its own hand, and produces slow, if often deadly, effects, in cases where the immunisation is incomplete, affecting in no wise those whose protective powers

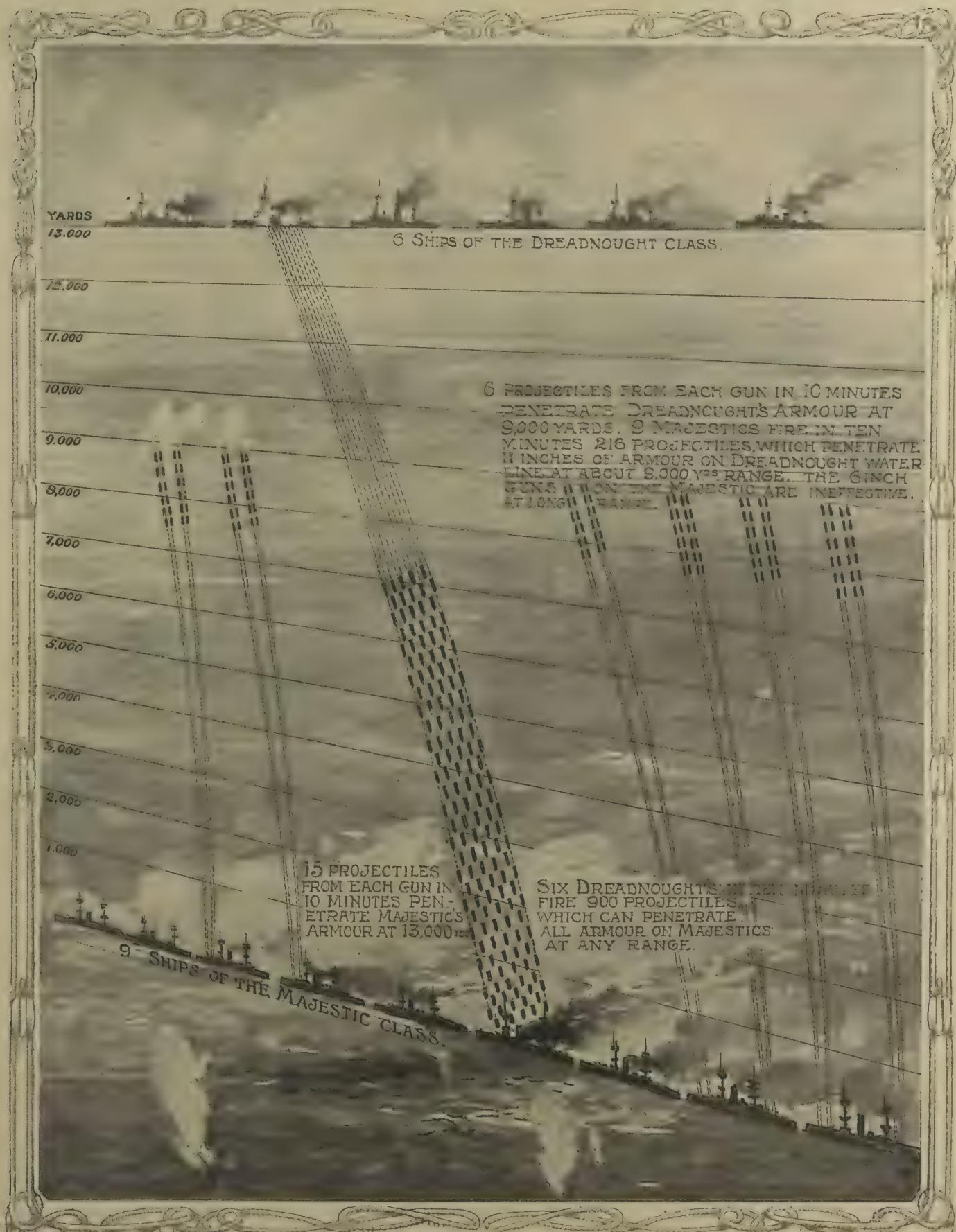


TO PROTECT THOSE IN SMELTING-WORKS FROM SPLASHES OF MOLTEN METAL:  
ASBESTOS CLOTHING.

The clothing, boots, apron, cap, and gloves are of asbestos. The eyes are protected by means of coloured "glasses."

just as is scarlet fever or measles. Among civilised races, these latter troubles are not markedly feared; their type is of milder character, and

## "WHY WE MUST HAVE TWO-TO-ONE IN DREADNOUGHTS."



"NINE MAJESTICS v. SIX DREADNOUGHTS": A CARLYON BELLAIRS DIAGRAM.

Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, whose interest in naval matters is as keen as it is well known, writes to us: "Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons that 'the time may come when the two keels to one standard in new construction against Germany will be necessary, but it is not necessary now.' He explained that this was because of our superiority in pre-Dreadnoughts. These pictorial postcards [he encloses two] are designed to show that Now is the Time, for they tell us how dangerous it is to rely on pre-Dreadnoughts." For the sake of pictorial effect, we have elaborated Lieutenant Bellairs' card; but the whole of the statements are his, as is the diagram. The following appears on the card: "Nine Majestics v. Six

Dreadnoughts.—10 minutes' fire of one ship on each line is equal for all ships on the same line.—Why we must have two-to-one in Dreadnoughts.—The Dreadnoughts, having at least four knots' advantage of speed over the pre-Dreadnoughts, can choose the range with the sun behind their gunners. Nine Majestics fire in ten minutes 216 projectiles, which penetrate 11 inches of armour on Dreadnought water-line at about 9000 yards range. Six Dreadnoughts fire 900 projectiles, which can penetrate all armour on Majestics at any range. The newer guns on the later ships are far more accurate. The 6-inch guns on the Majestic are ineffective at long range. The large area unprotected on Majestics makes them very vulnerable."



F. M. DOSTOIEFFSKY,  
The famous Russian Novelist.  
From "A Great Russian Realist"  
(Fedor Dostoevsky), by F. A. T. Lloyd,  
Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers,  
Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.

LORD REDESDALE,  
Author of "Tales of Old Japan,"  
whose new Book, "A Tragedy in  
Stone" (and Other Papers), is  
announced by Mr. John Lane.  
Photograph by Craigie-Halkett.

## ANDREW LANG ON PICTURE PRICES AND MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITY LIFE.

MY mind misgives me with a cruel boding that in the last of these notes I spoke of a crystal biberon sold at auction for £3000, as a Chinese or Oriental production. In fact, it was made in Germany. Pictures still rule high, unlike Consols and other things facetiously styled "securities." A Raeburn portrait of a lady has brought £22,000, which proves that I am no judge of artistic values. I chanced to see the picture a year ago, in the house of its then owner, a descendant of the lady represented. Far from appreciating the merits of the work, I was far more interested in another portrait, that of Lady Mackintosh, wife of the chief of Clan Chattan. In 1745, he remained loyal to King George, while his lady turned out and led the clan-confederacy for King James and Prince Charles. She was probably one of several pretty ladies, including the beautiful Mrs. Murray of Broughton, who rode with the Prince to Derby, "and swam the Esk river where ford there was none."

on the retreat. She did not charge at Culloden—the ladies took no part in the actual fighting—and was treated with lenity when the end came. A handsome and resolute matron she was, but her portrait will never be sold for £22,000. There is no "boom" in the works of Allan Ramsay, as far as I am aware.

How curious and interesting were the customs of college life long ago, we learn with amazement from Mr. R. S. Rait's pretty little book, "Life in the Mediaeval University." At Bologna the Proctors were not an exalted set of policemen, roaming the streets and demanding your college and name, if you were not in cap and gown, but they "were sent to cheer up the sick; and, if necessary, to relieve their

necessities." A Proctor "with a good bedside manner" would still be a cheering visitor to an invalid undergraduate. "The corporate payment for feasts included the

manuscript books with errors in the writing. Doctors of the University were forbidden to keep gaming houses, or to lend money to students by way of bribing the young to attend their lectures.

At Florence, two corpses of executed criminals were given yearly to the medical students for dissection. If a woman were in the case she was let off burning, and a man was let off decapitation; both were merely hanged, so as not to injure the subject for scientific purposes. Why European law was so frightfully cruel to women, always burning them alive, while a less painful death was inflicted on male malefactors, one cannot tell. Perhaps every bad woman was regarded as *ex officio* a witch.

Scholars were not permitted to ask troubadours, actors, actresses, or jesters to supper, except during the three great Feasts of the Church. There were no fires in the men's rooms; no glass in the windows, only wooden

shutters at Corpus, Oxford; breakfast was apparently unknown unless men procured food and prepared it themselves in their rooms; as we used to boil or scramble our eggs. Dogs might not be brought into Peterhouse, "for if one can have them, all will want them, and so there will arise a continuous howling." Calverley had a very small dog in college, and when the Master said, "Is that a dog, Mr. Calverley?" he answered, "Well, Master, some do say he is a squirrel."

William of Wykeham forbade chess in New College, as it "led to loss of money"; forgetting that one or other player must win. Henry VI., a quiet man, barred stags, monkeys, bears, and wolves in the same College, which, before, must have been a menagerie. Henry also forbade hurdle-races in chapel.



THE OLD TOLBOOTH IN THE CANONGATE,  
EDINBURGH.  
From "Edinburgh," A Sketch-Book, by L. G. Hornby.



ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.  
From "Edinburgh," A Sketch-Book, by L. G. Hornby.

SKETCH-BOOKS OF "LONDON," "EDINBURGH,"  
AND "ROCHESTER."  
Drawn by L. G. Hornby ("London" and "Edinburgh").  
and Katharine Kimball ("Rochester").  
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the  
Publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black.  
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



IN THE COWGATE, EDINBURGH.  
From "Edinburgh," A Sketch-Book, by L. G. Hornby.

cost for replacing broken windows, which seems to have been associated with occasions of rejoicing."

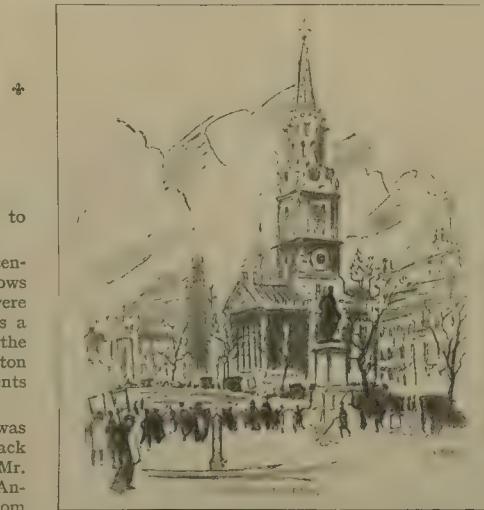
At St. Andrews, in the end of the eighteenth century, the men always broke all the college windows before leaving at the end of the term, and were regularly mulcted in the cost of them. This was a curious traditional rule among thrifty Scots, but the custom lasted till, of all people in the world, an Eton boy, Mr. George Berkeley, persuaded the students that the game was not worth the candle.

After the election of a Rector, at Bologna, it was usual to tear his robes to pieces, and sell the rags back to him. This was not done to Lord Bute and Mr. Andrew Carnegie when they were Rectors at St. Andrews, though they could well afford to pay ransom for the remnants of their finery. Booksellers were fined, before the days of printing, if they sold



JASPER'S HOUSE IN "EDWIN DROOD":  
THE GATE HOUSE, ROCHESTER.  
From "Rochester," A Sketch-Book, by Katharine Kimball.

Wykeham forbade chess in New College, as it "led to loss of money"; forgetting that one or other player must win. Henry VI., a quiet man, barred stags, monkeys, bears, and wolves in the same College, which, before, must have been a menagerie. Henry also forbade hurdle-races in chapel.



ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.  
From "London," A Sketch-Book, by L. G. Hornby.



THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE CATHEDRAL, ROCHESTER.  
From "Rochester," A Sketch-Book, by Katharine Kimball.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH MIDDY WHO DIRECTED THE FRENCH FLEET.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BAR.



1. THE PRINCE OF WALES UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SALUTED BY OFFICERS ON STEPPING ABOARD THE "DANTON," AT TOULON.

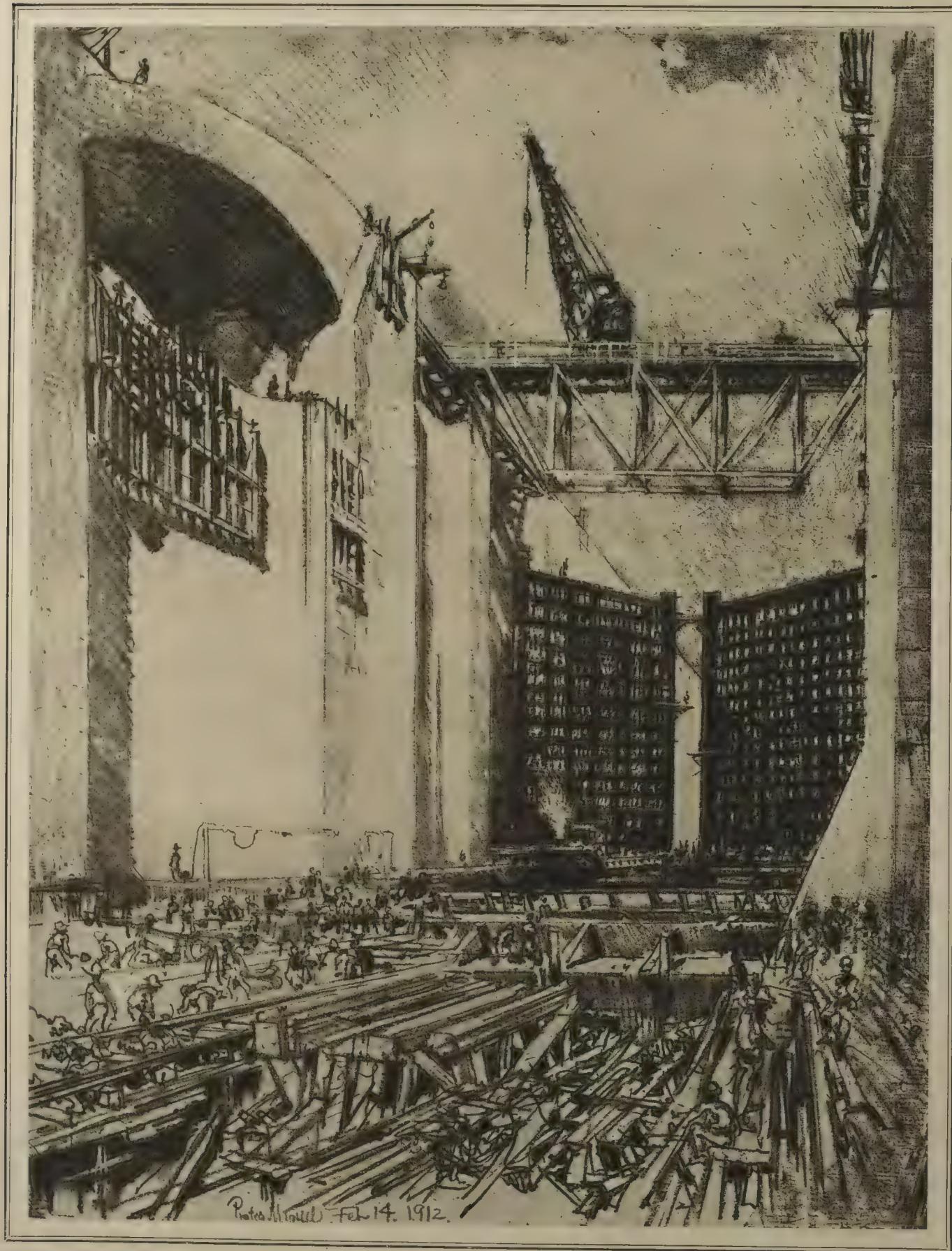
The Prince of Wales arrived at Toulon on May 21 for his visit to the French Fleet, and was met at the station by Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, with other distinguished French officers. He then drove to the quay, and went off in the Maritime Prefect's launch to the battle-ship "Danton," which was anchored in the harbour. The second of the above photographs was taken just as the Prince was stepping on board the launch. Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère is seen on the top step with hand pointing, while the Maritime Prefect, Admiral Maria Darbel,

2. PUTTING OFF TO BOARD THE FRENCH FLAG-SHIP: THE PRINCE OF WALES EMBARKING ON THE MARITIME PREFECT'S LAUNCH.

has his back to the camera and his right hand resting on the boat. In the afternoon the fleet steamed out for manœuvres, and anchored for the night off Marseilles. The order for anchoring was given by the Prince, who for a time was allowed to direct the operations. On May 23 the Prince went for a short trip in a submarine with Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère. Later he won all hearts by sending for a sailor who fell overboard and was rescued, to congratulate him on his escape. On the 24th a land review was held at Antibes.

## PANAMA IMPRESSIONS: A GREAT WORK DRAWN BY A GREAT ARTIST.

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



### MAN IMPROVING UPON NATURE: BUILDING THE FLOOR OF THE PEDRO MIGUEL LOCK OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

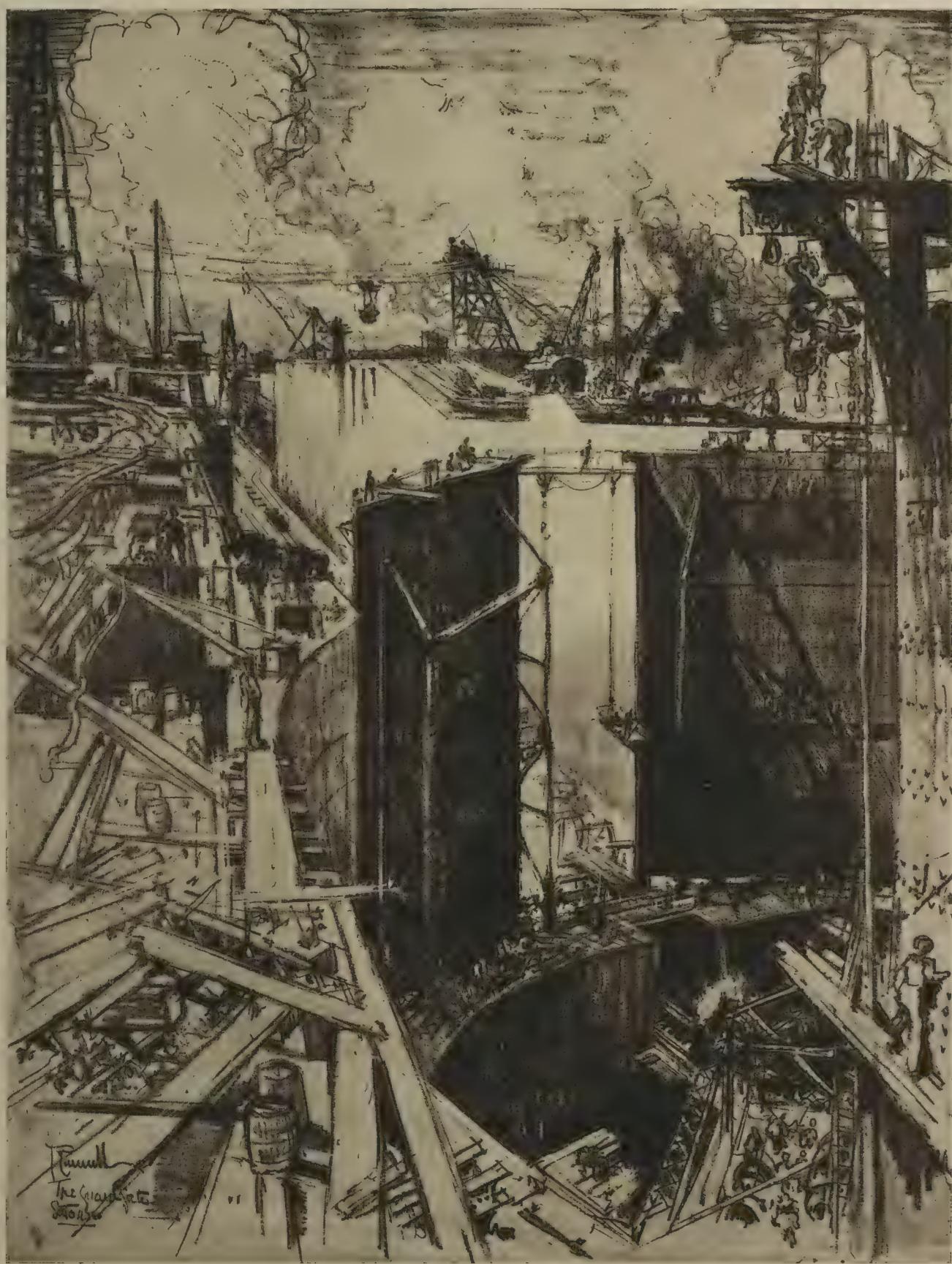
The Panama Canal, that most extraordinary feat of engineering, and certainly the most discussed of works, will, it is believed, be open to commerce soon after August 1, 1913; and it is pointed out that the operations upon the big waterway are very forward. It is understood that a representative squadron from each of the European fleets will be asked to participate in a naval procession through it at its inauguration. It will be recalled that, not very long ago, the "North German Gazette" denied that the German Emperor had advised the fortification of

the Panama Canal. Concerning this, Colonel Goethals said (according to the "New York American," quoted by the "Daily Telegraph") "I mentioned the matter of fortifying the Canal to the Emperor, and he manifested deep interest in our plans. I told him what was being done in the matter of fortifying the approaches to the Canal, and he was hearty in his approval, but intimated that some attention might also be given to the protection of the locks. I informed him then that plans were under consideration for the erection of fortifications

[Continued opposite.]

## PANAMA IMPRESSIONS: A GREAT WORK DRAWN BY A GREAT ARTIST.

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



THE MOST DISCUSSED OF ENGINEERING WORKS: THE GUARD GATE OF THE GATUN LOCKS ON THE PANAMA CANAL

*Continued*

around these also, which included the maintenance of a sufficiently strong military force to operate the defences, and he again indicated his hearty approval of our plan." This, as we have said, has been denied in Germany, where also remonstrances have been made by the Press. It should be noted that the words quoted are not precisely those used by Colonel Goethals before the Senate Committee, as, at the moment at which they were made public, the shorthand notes of the Colonel's testimony had not been printed. It is declared, however,

that they convey the substance of his report on that phase of the subject. The Colonel, who is the Chief Engineer of the Canal, said that the Kaiser thought also that the locks, instead of being 110 feet wide, should be a good deal wider, so as to be able to afford accommodation for the war-ships of the future. The locks in the Kiel Canal, by the way, are 135 feet wide. The original design for the Panama Canal was made in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the constructor of the Suez Canal. It has been much altered.

## THE FUND-BRINGERS: SOCIETY'S ALMSGIVING IN ITS MOST MODERN PHASE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. C. MICHAEL.



EMPIRE EVE CHARITY: MME. ANNA PAVLOVA DANCING AT THE FANCY DRESS BALL AND SUPPER IN AID OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, AT THE SAVOY.

It cannot have escaped the notice of the majority that, within the last few years, Society's almsgiving has taken a new form, one most profitable to the charities concerned. In a word, those well endowed with this world's goods are attracted to become fund-bringers to deserving institutions by such festivities as that illustrated, which took place at the Savoy on Empire Eve. All aided the endeavour to make the affair in question a great success. For example, masters were so arranged that at least fifteen hundred ticket-holders could sit down to supper at the same hour, while the Savoy Directors placed the restaurant, foyer, winter-gardens, the new ball-room, the old ball-room, and the large reception-rooms at the disposal of Prince Alexander of Teck, and undertook the arrangements of the

ball without profit; that the Prince Fraser Ball of the Middlesex Hospital might be augmented by as large a sum as possible. The ball was under the immediate patronage of Princess Alexander of Teck, and of Prince Alexander of Teck, who is chairman of the Middlesex; while the list of patrons included the names of the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess of Minto, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Viscountess Esher, Viscountess Gischen and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Dancing commenced at a late hour, and it was nearly midnight when Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck took their places in the decorated balcony to watch the dancers.

## BUTTERFLIES SHOT WITH BOW AND ARROW: THE MODERN BELLEROPHON.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. A. L. MEEK.



## KILLING THE GREAT INSECT NAMED AFTER A FIRE-BREATHING MONSTER: SHOOTING THE BUTTERFLY, TROIDES CHIMÆRA, WITH A FOUR-PRONGED ARROW.

Mr. Meek, who was good enough to supply our artist with the fullest details for this drawing, tells us that *Troides Chimæra* has rather a remarkable history. The first specimen of it, a female, was sent to Tring under the impression that it was a specimen of *Troides Goliathia*. Mr. Meek was collecting in the Solomons when he heard that Mr. Walter Rothschild had named it a *Troides Chimæra*, and was asked to endeavour to find a male. This task he sought to fulfil immediately after his return to New Guinea. After a great deal of trouble, he got his first male when he was in the heart of the Owen Stanley Range, and had been on one spot there for seven weeks;

this, too, after he had caught some thirteen females. The natives catch the butterflies by shooting them with four-pronged arrows (which they also use for killing small birds) and also in nets made of spiders' web. The man on the ground in the drawing is a "medicine-man" praying for the success of the hunter. Mr. Meek, who, it need scarcely be said, has a great reputation as a collector, arrived in London recently, after having spent practically the whole of the last twenty-three years in New Guinea. He has collected hundreds of thousands of specimens, including not only new species of butterflies, but new species of birds.

## BUTTERFLIES SHOT WITH A GUN: GIANT INSECTS—NATURAL SIZE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY COURTESY OF MR. A. L. MEEK.



1. FAR RARER THAN THE FEMALE, BUT A GOOD DEAL SMALLER:  
A MALE TROIDES ALEXANDRA.

Troides Alexandra occurs on the north side of New Guinea, under Owen Stanley Range. The first example of this obtained by Mr. A. L. Meek was a female. He shot it with an ordinary twelve-bore shot-gun, and sent it through the post, in an envelope, for identification at Tring Park, where the Hon. Walter Rothschild, for whom he has acted as agent and collector, has his famous museum. In answer, he received word that the specimen was of an entirely new species, and was asked to find the male. This he did some two or three years

2. ONE OF THE LARGEST BUTTERFLIES IN THE WORLD, IF NOT THE  
LARGEST: A FEMALE TROIDES ALEXANDRA.

later. The males of this variety are extremely scarce, coming only to very high blossom-bearing trees at certain times of the day. It is possible to remain in the locality for months without seeing a male, although females are met rather frequently. Mr. Meek claims that the insect is one of the largest butterflies in the world, if not the largest; he has measured living specimens 11½ inches across the wings. The only other butterfly which might claim to be as large as the Troides Alexandra is Troides Goliathia.

## LONDON'S RODIN: "THE EPIC OF THE SACRIFICE OF THE HUMBLE."

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MANSELL.



TO BE SET UP BETWEEN THE TATE GALLERY AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT: "THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS."  
AN ORIGINAL BRONZE BY AUGUSTE RODIN.

It was announced at the National Art-Collections Fund Meeting the other day that the Rodin bronze, "The Burghers of Calais," would probably be placed shortly on a site, which the Government has given to the Fund, on the Millbank extension, between the Tate Gallery and the Houses of Parliament. The greatest interest was aroused some little while ago when it was known that this fine work was to be set up in London, especially as it is an original

by Rodin, not a mere copy of his Calais statue. The group has been described as "a reality of all time: the epic of the sacrifice of the humble. As for the style, it recalls the Gothic sculptors by the rugged power of the moulding, the asceticism of the heads, and the strength of the knotty limbs." The illustration which forms a part of the border shows "The Battle of Calais," and is from an illuminated manuscript.

WHEN "LE FOOTING" FOR ITS OWN SAKE IS OVER: TOUT PARIS FIVE-O'CLOCKING IN THE BOIS.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



FIVE O'CLOCK UNDER BLOSSOM-LADEN TREES: A SPRING AFTERNOON IN THE PARISIANS' HYDE PARK.

So soon as the chestnut-trees in the Bois broke into blossom, Tout Paris retook possession of its Hyde Park. Throughout the winter the Bois is less favoured, save by those who indulge in "le footing" (as our neighbours are apt to call walking-exercise) for "le footing's" sake.

## ART NOTES.

THERE are many less interesting things in the Academy than the books that lie upon the two red tables at the top of the stairs. These are the tables of the sold and the unsold. Among the unexpected things that they have to tell is that the Academy, if no longer a triumphant market for the typical Academy picture, is still of use to a very varied class of exhibitor. Mr. Blair Leighton sells, and so does Mr. Arthur Hacker and Mr. Lavery, Mr. Arnesby Brown and Mr. Clausen. Even in that brief list is the suggestion of a mighty range of tastes. Such a group of pictures could by no chance go to one single buyer, or to two, or to three. Burlington House is the only place in the world where collectors can be produced to support the widest and wildest of a Hanging Committee's inclusions. There is one thing the red tables do not tell. Mr. Arnesby Brown's large picture, for instance, is ticked off

galleries of the United Kingdom made an attempt to buy the picture on the same day, and more than one private buyer has been to the tables to try his luck. But Mr. Arnesby Brown's buyers outnumber his canvases; his second contribution also was captured immediately, and one can think of few other works at Burlington House fit to serve as consolation prizes for the disappointed. Regrets, too, awaited the unwary who sought for Mr. Sargent's desirable sketches in the lists. They have no price; "Not for sale" is the description that for several years has forbidden the bidder for such things. While the sales of the year

round and about it are the substantial expressions of vapid and stale conventions. Terse modeling and black wax are enough; the character of the forehead, the treatment of the cropped hair, the nervous action of arm and ankle, and other admirable details are there, but Mr. Havard



THE SPIRIT OF PERSONALITY AT THE ACADEMY: "A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."  
BY T. B. KENNINGTON.  
*Copyright strictly Reserved by the Artist.*

as sold. Nothing indicates the painter's particular duplication and reduplication of success; the ticking-off might have been done four times. Three of the principal public



THE SPIRIT OF PLACE AT THE ACADEMY: "THE PILGRIMS' PATH, SACRO MONTE D'ORTA."—BY DAVID MURRAY, R.A.  
*Copyright strictly Reserved by the Artist.*

are fairly numerous, it is evident at the harshest scrutiny that there is some diminution of Academy prices. Sir Alfred East names a figure that runs well into the second thousand, but his confidence in the largesse of the purchaser is shared by few of his companions. Even the marketable Mr. Arnesby Brown was content with a figure much below previous records for pictures of the year.

The terse, angular forms and black wax of Mr. Havard Thomas's "Thyrsis" give it extraordinary value among the smooth abundance of white marble in the Lecture Room at Burlington House. All

Thomas is conspicuous in the first place only because he is dissimilar. The "Thyrsis" is not, on closer study, so satisfying as the statue that was much remarked a few years back because of its rejection, and, strangely enough, it was the rejected rather than the accepted statue that nearly caused the sculptor's election as an Associate at a recent meeting of Academicians.

Mr. Pegram's model for the "Cardinal Newman" to be erected at Oriel College is the best of the full-length portrait-statues. It has benignity and simplicity, qualities good to put into stone, even if they are not predominant in the Cardinal of the recent "Life." The same sculptor's "H. S. Tuke, Esq." is admirably robust, but Mr. Hilaire Belloc's carven countenance is too far gone in that same quality. A sort of miniature biceps protrudes upon the forehead, and the jaw is one to alarm any Commons and put to flight Parties and their System. One may be grateful for the charming use of brass in two decorative reliefs by D. Burns Brown. E. M.

## HEALTH TALKS.

## NERVOUS DISORDERS: THEIR CAUSE AND CURE.

Eight people out of every ten have some form of nervous weakness. True, they may not realise it at the moment, but they have it all the same. Sooner or later, they suffer from one or other of the innumerable symptoms which mark this condition.

Thus, one person may suffer from sleeplessness, another from loss of memory, a third from depression of spirits, and others from great fatigue after slight exertion, utter lassitude, inability to fix the attention for any length of time on a given subject, and twitching of different parts of the body, etc., etc. Others, again, suffer from so-called "nervous dyspepsia," which may induce many disagreeable and disquieting symptoms.

The great cause of nervous disorders is undoubtedly a deficiency in the body's supply of phosphorus, due to its too rapid use to meet the strain involved in work, business or pleasure. A sufficiency of phosphorus is essential for the health of the nervous system, the blood, etc. It is only when we begin to make overdrafts on the body's supply of phosphorus that suffering ensues. This suffering does not cease until these overdrafts have been made up by restoring the quantity of phosphorus the body normally contains.

Ordinary phosphorus, however, and the common drugs which contain it, are almost useless for the purpose. The phosphorus must be in the form known as "organic," and in "chemical combination," as the doctors say, to produce this result.

The preparation which best answers these requirements is Sanatogen. It is thus described by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., D.P.H., the distinguished Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst of Dublin, who writes: "I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing, as it does, a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus—that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Indeed, doctors throughout the world declare it to be the greatest revitalising and reinvigorating nerve food known to Science. It nourishes the tissues in the most powerful manner, and is, therefore, the ideal preparation for all sufferers from nervous disorders.

It is incomparably better than tonics like nux vomica, strychnine and arsenic, which are so frequently given. They are merely temporary stimulants, and also powerful poisons. They have their undoubted value, but they should never be used except under medical advice. Sanatogen is, likewise, incomparably better than alcohol and the so-called "ionic wines," for it is not followed

by any reaction, as alcohol is, and the longer it is taken the more vitality it gives to the system.

## REMARKABLE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Over sixteen thousand doctors have already testified in writing, over their own signatures, to the value of Sanatogen, and every medical journal in the world has printed laudatory articles on its remarkable power of benefiting nervous sufferers:

*The Medical Press and Circular* states: "Modern Science has strengthened the physician's hand a hundred-fold by the introduction of Sanatogen. It is a perfectly ideal food for feeding the brain cells, and in all cases acts as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing."

Dr. C. W. Saleby, the well-known medical author, writes: "Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it. It has been proved by a large number of scientific experiments that very nearly the whole (93 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, whose name is so familiar to readers of *The Illustrated London News*, gives the following interesting personal experience with Sanatogen: "Happening to have suffered from a severe attack of influenza, and feeling an urgent need of tonic treatment, I resolved to give Sanatogen a fair trial. Now a pure tonic was hardly the measure that was needed in my case. Appetite was feeble, and ordinary food unsuitable; that which was required was an agent

that should be capable of effecting the double action of toning up the system generally, and of supplying to the body a certain amount of nutrition. I may here say at once that the results of my taking Sanatogen were all that could be desired. The general state of feebleness, induced by the influenza attack, rapidly disappeared and was replaced by a sense of returning vigour. I have, therefore, reason to feel grateful that my attention was attracted to this preparation, and further acquaintance with its powers both of curing and preventing many forms of disease has only the more convinced me that its merits are of a very high order indeed."

Sanatogen is used by large numbers of the best-known people.

As examples of their statements the following recent letters may be quoted.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst writes: "Sir John Gorst has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen. He has taken it with excellent results, and, when necessary, will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Rochester writes that "Sanatogen has been taken by a lady staying in his house, who finds it most satisfactory, and has now been ordered it by her medical man."

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow writes: "I have used Sanatogen with good effect when I felt that a tonic would do me good."

Sir Sidney Lee writes: "I have benefited by the use of Sanatogen, and when I again require a restorative purpose using it again."

Sir John Benn writes: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Sanatogen."

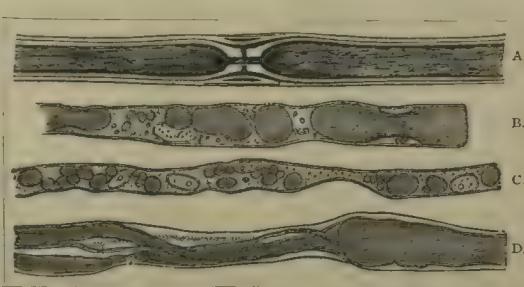
These statements must appeal, trumpet-tongued, to everyone who needs fresh vigour for the over-worked body and mind.

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- B.—Nerve fibre two days after one end had been destroyed.
- C.—Destruction in a more advanced stage.
- D.—Commencing repair of the nerve. Several fibres have sprouted from the enlarged end.

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BRAND

## LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN Alexandra has now lived in this country for nearly fifty years, and the love that she gained by her charm and goodness during the large portion of those years in which she was socially the chief lady in the land (for Queen Victoria, deep in state affairs, gladly left to her daughter-in-law the more decorative and ceremonial functions of Royalty) ensure the continuance of her influence under changed conditions. It is a happy thought to associate her beloved name with a day of charity. A committee of ladies, presided over by the Countess of Wilton, and including the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Crewe, and the Marchioness of Dufferin, is urging the public to adopt June 26 as "Alexandra Day," and to signalise remembrance of the Queen-Mother by wearing on that day a wild rose as a buttonhole. The artificial flowers are to be supplied by the crippled girls' institution at Clerkenwell; the blossoms will be sold in the streets and shops, and the profits are to be given to the hospitals. A similar idea has been exploited for the benefit of charity in many Continental cities, but here it is a novelty. Who can doubt that it will be a success, when so popular and beloved a personality is (with her own permission) to be thus associated with the charitable intent?

While it is possible for the Liberal Whip to write to the Women's Liberal Association of "Women's Suffrage, if it ever comes," and to urge them, with confidence, not to withdraw their support from the Liberal Party because a majority of its leaders are anti-Suffragist, the action of Parliament upon the lives and fortunes of women continues. In the new Bankruptcy Bill there are various provisions that affect women. There is a clause, for example, to render void a settlement made on his family, by a man becoming bankrupt, within a certain period before his failure, even though he were solvent at the time he made it. There have certainly been some scandalous cases of men failing to pay their creditors and yet themselves going on living in luxury and splendour on the proceeds of a previous settlement on their wives; yet to render null and void all provision made in the day of prosperity for a family is a stringent measure. In some of the American States there exists a "homestead law," under which a man cannot legally mortgage without his wife's signature, or sell the family's house and land. Here in past times the wife was similarly protected to some extent by her "right to Dower" in landed property; this immemorial right was coolly swept away in the nineteenth century by legislation, and Lord Halsbury observed the other day that in his opinion this was one of the worst injustices ever perpetrated. It is, no doubt, difficult to strike the happy mean between the wife being left quite unguarded, and her being made the screen for a bankrupt's amassing a fortune for his own enjoyment at his creditors' expense; but the effort ought to be made.



A HANDSOME DINNER-GOWN.

The corsage and train are of fine lace, with chiffon sleeves and revers of darker satin. The light chiffon skirt has a drapery of darker chiffon, embroidered with gold beads.

Again, there are certain provisions in the law as at present interpreted that, in certain circumstances, prevent a married-woman bankrupt from being compelled to part with everything that she possesses (in the same way that a man or a single woman can be compelled); and though this touches but a few women practically, it is very mischievous to all married women going into business, as it interferes with their power of obtaining necessary trading credit. Hence, the new clauses to remove all differences between the married women and other bankrupts will be really advantageous to the honest and successful traders who are wives. But all these and many other laws are made arbitrarily for women. However, our Party system has recently reduced representative government to such a farce that perhaps it matters little, nowadays, that women are unrepresented!

There are a great many absurd hats this summer! It is a matter of course that there should be a reaction to exceedingly high chapeaux after some years of very wide ones, but the bolt-upright trimmings that are the fashion of the moment are often really comical. There are tall and straight adornments of every description placed absolutely upright, and at the very front of the hats. An intricate twist of ribbon (of course, on wire inside it) rises at least a foot above a plain morning hat, and a feather will occupy the like position on a full-dress chapeau; spikes of flowers, roses, hollyhocks, daffodils, anything, so long as it will "ramp," adorn other shapes. To see an erect plume, solitary and stiff, rising a foot and a half above a flat straw hat strikes one as funny and very artistic; but it is decidedly up-to-date. However, there is great variety in hats this season. Exceedingly wide shapes are still much worn, for many women find them too becoming to abandon. Small, low-crowned "bowler" shapes also find much favour, and it is these that are generally trimmed so high. Perhaps the most elegant form in which the high trimming appears is in a whirl of white lace; this wired into a tall aigrette has grace and lightness. Then there are the high helmet-like shapes, often finished with ostrich plumes or spikes of flowers yet higher. There is no uniform fashion. But those preposterous upright and lonely trimmings described above have quite the newest and most *chic* appearance.

A good, reliable face-cream is a necessity for the preservation of the complexion, especially at this time of year. The drying influence of the sun and hot wind must be counteracted. Moreover, the use of a little good face-powder is desirable, as to see the visage bedewed with perspiration is unpleasant, and powder does not cling unless it is applied after a cream has been nicely rubbed into the skin. For daily use, Vinolia Vanishing Cream is strongly recommended. It is free from stickiness, and contains no ingredient to encourage the growth of superfluous hairs, but makes the skin supple and fresh, and tones up its surface. It is sold by all chemists and stores.

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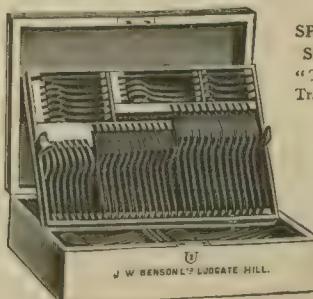
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## MUSIC.

BY the time these lines appear we shall be within measurable distance of the Handel Festival, which takes place on June 25, 27, and 29, with a general rehearsal on the 22nd. It will be conducted, as on the last two occasions, by Sir Frederick Cowen, and the chorus, as in previous years, will number four thousand, of which the London contingent numbers 2700. The remainder is drawn from Yorkshire, and will be specially rehearsed by Dr. Coward. Three important first appearances are to be made by artists, for Mr. Herbert Bryan, Mme. Donalda, and Mme. Esta d'Argo have not sung at Handel Festival before. Mme. Clara Butt, on the other hand, sings for the sixth time, and Mr. Ben Davies for the fifth time. The first day of the Festival will be devoted to "Israel in Egypt," preceded by the Overture to "Justina." The first half of the programme on Selection Day will be devoted to excerpts from "Samson," and the second part to separate numbers from various operas and oratorios, all of which are familiar, except the Sailors' Dance from

For the seventh time in succession Mr. Walter Hedgcock will be the organist. The Handel Festival has passed beyond the stage of criticism, and has become an institution which may be regarded not without patriotic pride. It is not uninteresting to observe that other nations which have scoffed at our chorus of 4000 have taken to imitating it. A chorus of 1500 was employed the other day in Berlin at a performance of Mahler's Symphony, and other choruses nearly as large have sung in the same work in various parts of the Continent. So far the Handel Festival Choir is the largest ever gathered together, but he would be rash who would say that the limit has been reached. A year ago one would have said the same thing of the Handel Festival Orchestra, but within the last few days we have heard at the Albert Hall an orchestra which overtops it by nearly a hundred.

According to present arrangements, Mr. Holbrooke's opera, "The Children of Don," will be produced at the London Opera House on the 7th, and will be conducted by Herr Nikisch, and the cast includes Mme. Jomelli, Miss Gertrude Blomfield, Mme. Augusta Doria, Signor Bozzano, Mr. Humphrey Bishop, Mr. Henry Wellon, Mr. Frederick Blaney, and Mr. Frank Pollock. The part of Dylan is to be taken by Miss Janet Grover, who is eight years old, and is the daughter of Mr. Herbert Grover, who was himself, not long ago, a well-known singer and now occupies a responsible post on the staff of the London Opera House.

At Covent Garden, the first appearance of the Russian Ballet may be expected in about ten days' time, and Zandonai's opera, "Conchita," will probably be heard at the end of the month.

The London Symphony Orchestra has still three more concerts of its present season. The first takes place on the 3rd, when Herr Nikisch will conduct Paderewski's Symphony and Strauss's "Don Juan," and Miss Elena Gerhardt will sing. On the



Photo, Meissner.

**THE HIGHEST PARISH IN EUROPE: AVERS-CRESTA, IN SWITZERLAND.**  
Avers-Cresta, which is in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, claims the distinction of being the most loftily situated parish in Europe. It is nearly 6500 feet above the level of the sea. To the north rises the Weissberg (over 10,000 feet), which can be climbed from Cresta in about three hours.

roth Nikisch conducts the Seventh and Fifth Symphonies of Beethoven, and at the last concert, on the 17th, M. Paderewski will be the soloist and the conductor M. Gustave Doret.

Among the foreign conductors who will appear in London during June is Mr. Josef Stransky, the conductor of the New York Philharmonic. Mr. Schelling and Herr Mengelberg give a concert at Queen's Hall on the afternoon of Saturday the 15th, at which the London Symphony Orchestra will play "Ein Heldenleben."

The summer concert season is more heartbreaking than ever. The demand for concert-halls is very steady. For the last six weeks practically every concert-hall in London has been occupied twice a day. As the number of concerts grows larger, audiences grow smaller. It is not even easy to find

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo, Hartmann, Interlaken.

**THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS: CHÂLETS OF THE BERNÈSE OBERLAND.**  
Every year the mountains and lakes of Switzerland draw to themselves those who feel their spell, and no district more powerfully than the Bernese Oberland. Our photograph was taken near Interlaken, one of the most delightful holiday centres in that glorious region.

"Rodrigo," which has been orchestrated by Sir Frederic Cowen. "Rodrigo" was one of the operas which Handel wrote during his stay in Italy from 1706 to 1710.

first takes place on the 3rd, when Herr Nikisch will conduct Paderewski's Symphony and Strauss's "Don Juan," and Miss Elena Gerhardt will sing. On the

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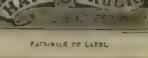
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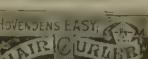


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*Continued.*  
people who are willing to accept free tickets. In spite of this the number of foreign artists who invade London grows larger. There is still in certain parts of the Continent the idea that it is only necessary to come to London and give one concert in order to obtain sufficient At-Home engagements to make a stay in London lucrative. As a matter of fact, At-Home engagements are rarer than they used to be. The native artist is a great sufferer from the foreign invasion, because most foreign artists are at present quite willing to appear for nothing, or to undersell the residents. Any person who would make it known throughout Europe that enthusiastic criticism in Königsberg or Toulouse or Genoa are not necessarily a passport to fame and fortune in London would be doing a service to humanity.

It is announced by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway that, for the convenience of golfers and visitors to Sandwich and Deal, an express train (first, second, and third class) will be run on May 25, June 1, 3, 10, 17 and 24, leaving Victoria at 9.30 a.m., and arriving at Sandwich 11.30 a.m., and Deal 11.38 a.m. A corresponding train will leave Sandwich at 5.25 p.m., and Deal 5.33 p.m., on May 28, June 1, 3, 10, 17 and 24, arriving at Victoria 7.25 p.m.

All holiday folk may be advised to obtain a copy of the Great Northern Railway Company's new publication, "A Holiday Manual." Dealing pictorially with over 200 holiday resorts, the book offers countless attractions to people contemplating a holiday. The volume contains sixteen coloured plates and details of about 700 places at which to stay. A postcard to the Superintendent of the Line, York Road, King's Cross, N., will secure a copy.

In connection with Epsom Races—the Derby and Oaks—the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company are making special arrangements to dispatch express trains, many being non-stop, at frequent intervals direct from both their Victoria and London Bridge stations to their Epsom Downs Race-Course station near the

Epsom Downs at 5 p.m. The return fare is 10s. A special train for horses and attendants will leave Newmarket on June 3, 4, 5 and 6, for Epsom by the direct route via Liverpool Street, avoiding the circuitous route round London, the crowded City lines, and the various shunting from one line to another.

Nature can never be improved upon, and the value of a water drawn from a pure alkaline, sodic spring, bottled just as it flows out, and containing its own gas, is at once apparent. Such is Giesshübler Water, a delicious beverage and a highly valued medical remedy. On this account it is a favourite beverage of patients at Karlsbad. It can be consumed in any quantity, with or without wine or spirits, and is specially well adapted for drinking with white wine, as the bicarbonate of soda in it neutralises the acid of the wine. Another point about Mattoni's Giesshübler Water is the fact that it retains its gas for a long time after the bottle has been opened. Properly stored, it will keep for years. It is put up in magnum and large and small bottles, and can be obtained at all leading hotels, restaurants, chemists, wine-merchants, and stores.

On and from June 1, the Brighton Railway Company are abolishing the second class. Concurrently with this step, they are accelerating a large number of trains to and from the South Coast. The season ticket business of the Brighton Company has also been re-organised. It may not be generally known that the company issues season tickets at half-rate for scholars, students, apprentices and junior clerks up to the age of eighteen, or is allowed where families take two or more season tickets covering the same period, the wife enjoying a fifty per cent. reduction.

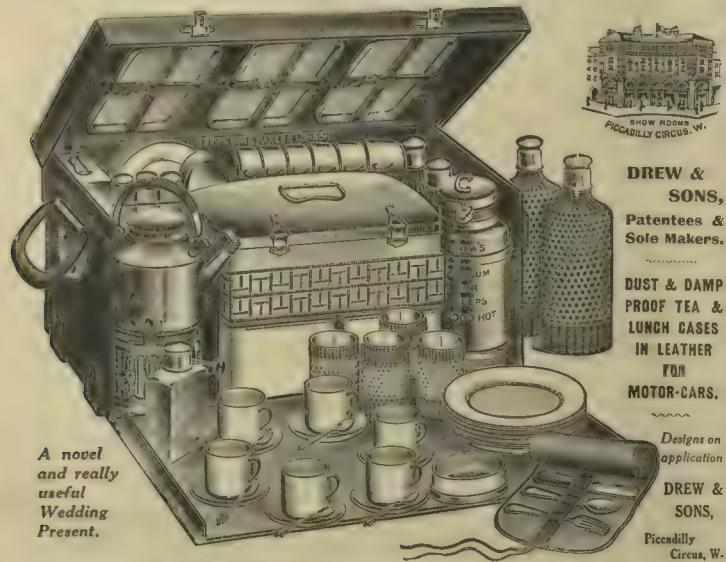


Photo, C.N.  
THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT: THE CALL TO ARMS AGAINST  
THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary were present at the opening display of the thirty-third Annual Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia on May 24. The great feature of the performance is the pageant representing Queen Elizabeth and the historic Call to Arms to repel the Armada in 1588. The arena was filled with troops, mounted and on foot, clad in the uniforms of the period—yeomen, halberdiers, arquebusiers, musketeers, bowmen, and pikemen. They represented the levies at Tilbury. Queen Elizabeth was impersonated by the Hon. Mrs. Henniker Heaton.

Grand Stand. A Pullman Limited non-stop thirty-minutes express will leave Victoria (Brighton Railway) at 12.15 p.m. on all four race-days, returning from

that a special discount is allowed where families take two or more season tickets covering the same period, the wife enjoying a fifty per cent. reduction.



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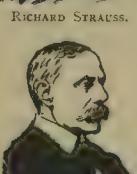
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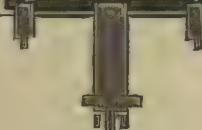
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## NEW NOVELS.

"Julia France and her Times." Time does not diminish the vigour of Mrs Gertrude Atherton's pen. "Julia France and her Times" (John Murray) naturally invites comparison with the long-

reader. Julia as an ardent Suffragist must have been a delightful person, and she is more convincing than the ingenuous Julia who is delivered up by her mother into the hands of the unspeakable France, or the Julia who loves, her aggressive, spread-eagling young American. There are many questions arising from the lively narrative of her life in London. Are dukes, for instance, so greatly impressed by a ducal quartering more or less; and does the world really accept them at Mrs. Atherton's stupendous valuation? Is there not an ethical side to the position of rich women who start bonnet-shops, apart from the question of their husbands' approval and their own craving for the sense of independence? Was Julia's high destiny, foretold at her birth by the stars, fulfilled when she married an American citizen—she was to be one who should reign, we are told—or did Mr. Tay, of the U.S.A., rise to the Presidency of his native land? We hope a future novel, as brilliant as this, may supply the answers.

"The Shoe of a Horse." It is no use protesting that we have had enough of Ruritanian romances,

when an author as skillful, as agile, as incurably imaginative as Mr. Christopher Stone launches "The Shoe of a Horse" (Chatto and Windus) upon the crowded waters of contemporary fiction. There is room for Paria and her heroic revolution, or, if there is not, room will have to be made, if only because we cannot afford to miss the whimsical déboulement (which runs on strictly original lines) of this gallant little story. The travelling Englishman who becomes embroiled in the political affairs of a tiny kingdom is a familiar figure, and the heroine — how well we know that

heroine, from the crown of her aristocratic head, disguised though it be, to the sole of her fearless foot! We have all met the Parian peasantry before, and we could give you the geography of the

country—item, one castle on a hill-top; item, a forest hut—without reference to Mr. Stone's map. The interest comes in when these well-worn accessories are put to fresh uses; when the leader of the patriot forces strikes out for himself; when the lovely and persecuted princess does not ascend the throne of her fathers while the populace proclaims her and the English lover breaks his heart against a picturesque background. "The Shoe of a Horse" is a good story, marked by a neat touch, by a clever restraint, and by the courage of an author who does not hesitate to put old material to new uses.

At a time when the question of labour unrest is so acutely before us, there should be many readers for a little shilling book called "The Tyranny of Trade Unions," by "One Who Resents It" (Evelyn Nash). It is addressed "to the working men of the Anglo-Celtic Race," and deals with the British Trade Unions and also those of America and Australia. It contains not only theoretical argument, but much recent industrial history, and practical suggestions for the remedy of the present ominous condition of affairs.



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SURREPTITIOUSLY DURING THE TRIAL OF MISS MALECKA: MR. R. E. KIMENS, BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT WARSAW, IN COURT.

The case of Miss Malecka continues to arouse great interest. Sir Edward Grey stated, just before WhitSunday, that a full report of her trial would be circulated during the recess, and would be considered by the Government. The British Vice-Consul at Warsaw, Mr. R. E. Kimens, attended the trial. The presiding Judge, it is said, admitted as few people as possible to the Court, and refused admission to artists and photographers. Some, however, did get in, and succeeded in taking photographs surreptitiously.

established "Patience Sparhawk"; but it may be said at once that Julia is very well able to hold her own, even against another of her creator's heroines. Here and there a thrill does not quite come off; but this is only because the lurid suggestions of the opening chapters run ahead of their fulfillment, not because there are not far more thrills provided than fall to the common lot of the novel-



HOW PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND MET HIS DEATH: THE WRECKAGE OF THE CAR AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

A mile or two beyond Friesack, where the road to Hamburg passes through woods, the Prince, who was driving himself, put on full speed—about sixty miles an hour. Part of the road was under repair, and covered with fresh metal. The car dashed on to it and rocked so violently that the wheel was shaken out of the Prince's hands; then it plunged into the wood and was wrecked between two pines. The Prince and his valet were killed on the spot; the chauffeur escaped with injuries.

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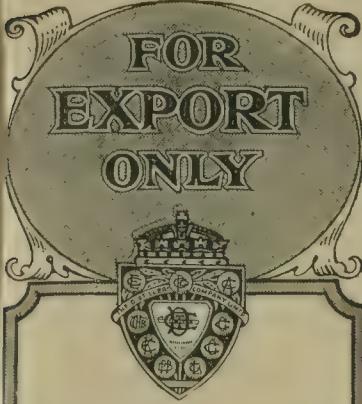
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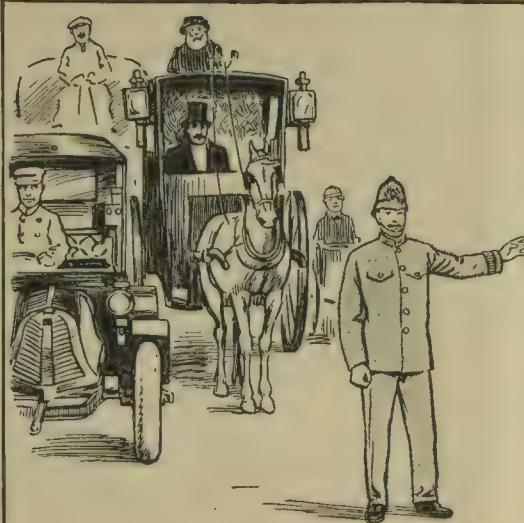
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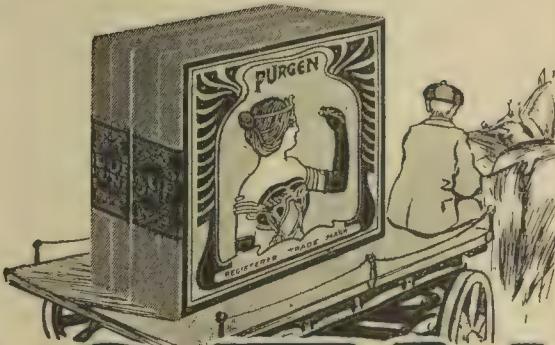
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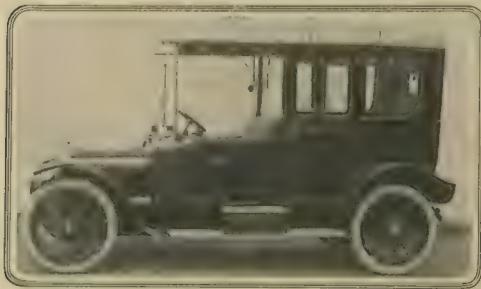
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A Museum of Motor Antiquities. Certainly the thanks of the motoring community are due to the *Motor* for its enterprise in gathering together the number of historic motor-vehicles which the public will be able to see at the Waring Galleries for the next few weeks. While I do not think that the "Motor Museum" will be able to compete in popularity with the picture palace a few doors away, I can conceive of no more interesting place for the real motor enthusiast to spend an hour or two. For here, spread out before his eyes, is an object-lesson in steel and wood of the early growth of the vehicle which is now well-nigh the most perfect mechanism



A GOOD CAR FOR TOWN PURPOSES: A 15-H.P.  
"WHITEHALL" LIMOUSINE AUSTIN.

This car is of a very suitable type for town work—that is, for theatre-going, calls, shopping, and similar purposes.

that runs on wheels. He will step off the pavement of Oxford Street, from amid the bustle and whirl of the London traffic, dominated as it is by the all-pervading motor-car, straight into the dark ages of automobilism, when to be seen in company with one of the weird contraptions which figure all around him, was to be written down a dangerous lunatic. There they are, early Panhards, Peugeots, Bollées—names that have made motor-history, and are now synonymous with all that is super-excellent in design—and vehicles with no name and of doubtful pedigree, but each one surrounded with that halo of romance, for all that they are mere masses of rusty, twisted metal, which attaches to the origin of all things mundane. To the motorist who can reckon himself among the ancients—and he may so reckon stand and think back to the days when motoring was a pursuit—I will not say pastime, though I think it was that as well—which was in very truth one of



IN THE LAND OF THE CHERRY BLOSSOM: A 16-20-H.P.  
WOLSELEY LIMOUSINE LANDAUETTE.

The car belongs to Mr. Asano, of Tokyo, and the temple-like building in the background is his residence in that city. The photograph indicates the world-wide range of Wolseley cars.

induce many reflections. For myself, I stand beside a Bollée tricycle and think back to the time when I coaxed such another vehicle as this down one of the Essex main roads and successfully covered five-and-forty miles in something over two days. Then I come across an ancient 5-h.p. Decauville, with its tiny two-cylinder air-cooled motor in rear, and remember that one like it was the first car I called my very own. Much pleasure, with not a little experience, it brought me, and so I

moving adventure. But, again thinking back, I am not so sure that such a description covers the ground, for most of our adventures were not connected with moving at all—quite the reverse, for the trouble usually was to secure the movement.

And then, having looked at these poor, decrepit old crocks until I begin to feel that I am quite a motoring patriarch, I come across Colonel Crompton's "Blue Belle," a steam-car which was doing yeoman service on the great trunk roads of India over half-a-century ago, and the good conceit vanishes. But the motorist must go and see all these things for himself. It is a duty he owes that he should by no means neglect a sight of these early relics. If he be one of the ancients,



Photo: Witcomb.  
INSIDE-DRIVEN: AN 18-22-H.P. HOTCHKISS,  
WITH A BODY BY HILL AND BOLL.

This handsome inside-driven car, fitted to an 18-22-h.p. 1912 Hotchkiss chassis, was supplied to Miss Gordon, of Camontthorpe, Lechlham, Middlesex, by the makers of the body, Messrs. Hill and Boll, of Yeovil. The body is designed for an owner-driver or a chauffeur; the centre screen can be folded down, cutting off the front seats from the rear portion. The platform steps form large tool-boxes underneath.

they will awaken in him many and varied memories of the past, of pain and pleasure on the King's highway, and he will feel that, after all, it was worth while to have gone through all that fell to him for the sake of the contribution he made to progress by so doing. For there is not one, whose experience of these early vehicles went deeper than the mere seeing of them, who has not helped in some greater or less degree to bring about the developments which have led up to that glorious mechanical entity, the modern car. If, however, the visitor be one of the moderns, then he will, by viewing things with the eye of intelligence, realise to the full what the pioneers must have gone through to give him the car as he knows it to-day. Before

(Continued overleaf.)



A CAR OF EXCELLENT PARTS: THE 15-20-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH.  
This car, which is a product of the famous Elswick Works, ranks high among the  
"fifteen-point-nines" of the day, a class which is exceedingly popular for general  
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Of the many and varied ways of travelling to

## THE DERBY

the surest and most luxurious of all  
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The ideal car is the one in which *all* these qualities are combined.  
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The refined design of the chassis, the high quality of the constituent materials, and the beauty of the coachwork, mark it as a high-grade car in miniature.

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**The WOLSELEY TOOL AND MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,**

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A WOLSELEY "Twelve-Sixteen" at Evesham.

*Continued*  
I leave this subject of the "Motor Museum," I would express the pious hope that the collection, or at least the greater part of it, will ultimately find a permanent resting-place beneath the roof of the South Kensington Museum.

The Problem of Dangerous Driving. I seldom pick up a motor journal, nowadays, without finding in its pages a whole crop of complaints with regard to the dangerous driving of cars. As these complaints are made by motorists themselves, I cannot get away from them by the thought that they are the groundless imaginings of nervous pedestrians or frightened horse-drivers, and I am, necessarily, driven to the conclusion that bad—I will not say, reckless—driving is on the increase. I have always figured as the opponent of any system of compulsory examination of drivers as to their fitness and competency to handle their cars, but I frankly confess that I am beginning to reconsider my position in the matter, and for this reason. I believe that the increase in the number of complaints under the heading I am discussing is mainly due to the fact that we are now getting on the roads a very large number of people who have had no previous road-experience at all. To illustrate what may be called erring through ignorance, I will relate an experience which befell me a week ago. I was driving a car from my home in Hertford here to London, and was approaching a right-angled turn which I happen to know very well and

which is not dangerous at all if it is taken properly. I was travelling at twelve miles an hour by the speedometer, and turning the corner well over on my proper side of the road, when down came a big Renault,

in rushing at a corner as he was doing and in being moreover, on the wrong side. If ignorant, he would most probably do the same thing under examination—and he would not pass. That is simply the argument.

The 15-20-h.p.  
Armstrong-  
Whitworth.

My most recent road-test was of the 15-20-h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth, and I suppose it would be almost

superfluous to say that the car pleased me. It is impossible to associate the name of the firm who are responsible for this good car with anything to which superlatives cannot properly be applied, and I may say at once that I found the car came up to all that I should have expected of it. With a good turn of speed on the level, she proved to be an excellent hill-climber—Brockley Hill on "third" is quite good enough for any "fifteen-point-nine"—and, withal, extremely flexible and silent. One point I must not forget to mention, and that is that the car was very quiet on the indirect gears, a characteristic which is not common to many British cars. Unfortunately, the limitations of time did not permit me to handle the car for as long as I should have liked, but sixty miles over give-and-take roads is, I suppose, quite enough to try out the paces of any car, and after that distance at the wheel of the Armstrong-Whitworth I feel fully justified in marking the certificate "Excellent in every way." W. WHITTALL.

A POWERFUL CHASSIS FOR 'BUS AND LORRY WORK: A 3-4-TON DAIMLER LORRY AT THE TOP OF STONELEIGH HILL.

In their new 3-4-ton chassis the Daimler Company have produced a vehicle which is a great improvement on previous practice, and should prove very popular. Its features are power, speed, and silent running. With a load of nearly four tons it has covered 100 miles inside

four hours. The designs have been prepared with a view to London "bus requirements."

driven by a very callow chauffeur, well up to the limit and dead over to his wrong side of the road. I took the footpath for it, the chauffeur jammed on all his brakes, and, after skidding all over the road, he finally came to a standstill thirty yards past the turn he intended to take. I don't think I have ever seen a more scared couple than that chauffeur and his employer. Now, the chauffeur must have been ignorant that he was doing an appallingly dangerous thing



A BRITISH ENTRANT IN A CLASSIC FRENCH RACE: ONE OF THE SINGER TEAM FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

The motor has a bore of 80 and stroke of 149 millimetres, bringing it within the "three litres" class. It is noteworthy for its overhead exhaust-valves, and for having two inlet valves per cylinder. All the Singer Grand Prix racers are fitted with Michelin tyres.

FITTED WITH A STANDARD TORPEDO BODY: AN 18-28-H.P. ROCHE-SCHNEIDER CAR OF THE 1912 TYPE.

The car is one of this year's models of the well-known Rochet-Schneider make. It is of 18-28 h.p., and is fitted with a standard torpedo-body. The price of the chassis alone is £470; that of the car complete, £630.

Look round  
at the cars  
and note the  
preponderance  
of

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RED - BLACK  
NONSKID TYRES

The reason?  
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and a good deal of life in them yet."  
(So writes Mr. H. Lamore, whose car, fitted with Wood-Milne Tyres, is shown above.)

The "Wood-Milne" carries you comfortably, gives you security, practically insures you against punctures or bursts, and saves you money.

It contains a canvas casing you won't equal for strength and durability, and where road and tyre meet there is cut-defying, skid-defying Steelrubber.

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The following experience is also very much to the point. C. B. (Bromborough) writes:—"Two tyres other than 'Wood-Milnes' burst so badly after 2500 and 2560 miles respectively that they had to be scrapped. Their cost equalled 92 of a penny per mile. On the same car I then put two Wood-Milne tyres, and their average has been 4700 miles against the others' 2533. The cost of the 'Wood-Milnes' equalled 40 of a penny per mile. They never punctured or burst, and I hope, with retreaded covers on the front wheels, to bring their cost down to 25 of a penny per mile. As I do 8000 miles a year my tyre-bill will be £33 6s. 8d. at prices now prevailing. In the past seven years it has been more than double that figure."

No doubt about it—it will pay you to fit these

# Wood-Milne STEELRUBBER NON-SKID TYRES

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 11, 1910) of MR. LEOPOLD SELIGMAN, of 179, Queen's Gate, S.W., and 18, Austin Friars, City, who died on Dec. 5, is proved by three of his sons, the value of the estate being provisionally sworn at £26,234, exclusive of property in the United States. The testator gives £500 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £2000 for charitable institutions, in the discretion of the executors; £10,000 to his granddaughter Doris Maud Meyer on her marriage; £5000 each to his granddaughters, Susan Seligman, Mary Schloss, and Alice Schloss, on their marriage; £100 to John A. Heyermans; and £25,000 and the household and personal effects to his wife, who is already provided for. The residue goes to his eight children, David, Florence, Edgar, Hugo, Spencer, Walter, Clara, and Edward.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1907) of SIR FRANCIS SHARP POWELL, Bt., of Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, S.W., who died on Dec. 24, is proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £342,695 7s. 5d. The testator gives £5000 each to his brother-in-law Canon C. A. Hulbert, and his sister Elizabeth Bardsley; £10,000 in trust for his nephew Henry L. P. Hulbert; £15,000 in trust for his nephew Edward Bardsley; £100 per annum each to his nephews Francis Sharp Bardsley and Charles Lacy Hulbert, during the life of his wife; £1000 to Rev. Rawdon Briggs; £500 to Mrs. Isabella Denton; £50 a year for an exhibition at the Wigan Grammar School;

and the income of the present incumbent of All Saints, Horton, is to be made up to £536 a year, and £120 a year in the payment of a curate. The residue of the estate he leaves to his wife for life, and on her decease he settles his Lancashire estates on his nephew Charles

the person in receipt of the rents and profits of the Yorkshire estates.

The will of MR. SAMUEL ROBERT GROOM, of Harwich, Essex, who died on March 3, is proved by his nephews, John Bax Groom and Harry Augustine Worts, the value of the property being £94,661. The testator gives £1000 each and the household furniture to his sisters Frances and Alice; £1000 to his sister Emily Barry; £250 each to the executors; £400 to John B. Groom, and £200 each to his children; £400 to Harry A. Worts and £200 to his son Harry; £400 to his niece Florence Groom; £400 each to his clerks, Arthur John Hawkins, John Tooke, and Hakon Helland; and the residue to his three sisters.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1905) of MR. GEORGE HUNTER ROBERTSON, of Woodfield, Hoole, near Chester, who died on Feb. 7, is proved by Helenus Robert Robertson, brother, George Hunter Finlay Robertson, son, and Willington A. Williams and Robert L. Sandie, sons-in-law, the value of the estate being £125,776. He gives the use of his residence and furniture to his wife, and her income is to be made up to £1000 a year; the advowson and rectory of Balcarly, Somerset, to his son James; and the residue in trust for all his children.

The will and codicils of SIR ALFRED ERASMS DRYDEN, Bt., of Canons Ashby, Byfield, Northampton, who died on April 2, are proved by Sir Arthur Dryden, Bt., and Alfred Curwen Dryden, sons, the value of the property being sworn at £21,343 2s. 7d. His son Alfred Curwen being well provided for from other sources, he gives to him £1000, and the residue to his other children.



A NEW STEAM-BOAT FOR THE GREAT WESTERN FISHGUARD-WATERFORD SERVICE,  
THE "WATERFORD."

The new Great Western steamer "Waterford," which has just completed her trial-trip, will be placed on the Fishguard-Waterford service. The boat, which has up-to-date passenger accommodation, is constructed of steel, in accordance with the Board of Trade requirements, and has lower, main, and bridge decks, together with a boat-deck amidships. The principal dimensions are: Length, over all, 286 ft.; breadth at main deck, 38 ft.; depth from keel to main deck, 17 ft. 6 in. The vessel is fitted with twin inverted quadruple engines of the four-crank type, balanced on the Yarrow, Schick, and Tweedy system. She has a speed of 17½ knots per hour.

Lacy Hulbert in tail, and his Yorkshire estates on his nephew Francis Sharp Bardsley in tail, they taking the surname of Powell. All other his property he leaves to

the property being sworn at £21,343 2s. 7d. His son Alfred Curwen being well provided for from other sources, he gives to him £1000, and the residue to his other children.



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IN HUNTING KIT: FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF HUNGARY, KING OF BOHEMIA, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WEIS, VIENNA.

## THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH? HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS INFLUENCE

IT has been said that the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are held together by a magic link, fashioned by the Emperor Francis Joseph, of that indefinable, yet most palpable, element, personal influence. That is true, and it may be added that many hold the belief that the forging of the link was so expert that it will long outlast the master craftsman who made it, and retain its strength when, in the nature of things human, he has given way to others of the House whose dignity and power he has done so much to cherish and maintain.

What is this personal influence, whence its potency? It is of the past, and of the present; history made and in the making. Some of it may owe its being to the exclusiveness of the Court, to the Divine Right: is it not known that the Emperor seldom cares to receive any save those whose arms can boast sixteen quarterings? Some of it may come of the respect willingly yielded to weight of years gallantly borne: is not the Emperor four-score and two? Some of it is recognition of abundant proof of his ability as diplomatist, soldier, lead of a great

House, lover of sport. But most of it is due to the fact that, above all else, he is a man. He is his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, etc.; Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany and Cracovia; Duke of Lorraine, of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and Bukovina; Great Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of High Silesia, of Lower Silesia, of Modena, Parma, Plaisance and Guastallaf Assewitz and Zator, of Teschen, Frioul, Ragusa and Zara; Princely Count of Habsburg and the Tyrol of Kyburg, Goritz, Prince of Trent and Brixen; Margrave of High and Low Lusatia and in Istria; Count of Hohenems, Feldkirch, Sonnenberg, etc.; Lord of Trieste, of Cattaro and of the Wendent March, Great Voyevod of the Voyevodia of Servia, etc. But, with the pomp and circumstance necessary to his place, with his beliefs in birth and everything

that good birth means, with the rigid etiquette that surrounds him, he is of his people, joyful

the scheduled rights of the ordinary citizen of any country in these days of Shop Acts and Trade Unionism rampant. His hour of rising would satisfy even the chief of daylight-savers. There are very few mornings on which he is not out of bed by half-past three, and he is never later than four. He takes his breakfast at five, seated at his desk, and works steadily and systematically until nine; when he drinks a glass of milk. So, until noon, granting audiences, reading and signing State documents, questioning and

suggesting, planning and re-planning, transacting business with a military precision and the keenest regard for the most minor of matters. With him are men of tested merits, for he is impatient of the hesitant. Most alert in mind, he must have about him those who are very quick to perceive and very swift to act. Beating about the bush is abhorrent to him: answers must be brief and to the point, orders must be obeyed, suggestions carried out without suspicion of delay. He himself sets an example of exceptional industry; it is for his officials to imitate him. None may interrupt his morning

labours, except his daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valerie and her children: such visits he welcomes, for family life is a tradition with the Habsburgs, a tradition reflected, too, in the case of the heir to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. At twelve, after interviews with various dignitaries headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Household, the Emperor lunches—from a single dish served on a tray upon his desk. An hour's walk follows, as a rule, either in the Gallery of the Castle of Schönbrunn—which stands, appropriately enough, on the site of a late sixteenth century hunting-lodge—or in the grounds. Then

work again till five; then a simple dinner, still at the desk; then work until eight; and so to bed. That, surely, is not the day of a man who spares himself! Rather is it one of a giant who likes to be served by giants, and, somehow, contrives to see that he is.

Of his other interests and activities it is not possible to write in great detail here—our space would

*(Continued overleaf)*



1. H. E. BARON VON SCHISSL, DIRECTOR OF IMPERIAL CABINET.  
2. H. E. COUNT LEOPOLD BERCHTOLD, AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.  
3. H. E. COUNT EDWARD PAAR, AIDE-DE-CAMP.  
4. COUNT ALBERT RITTER VON MARGUTTI, AIDE-DE-CAMP.  
5. H. E. DR. JOSEPH KERZL, PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY.

HIGH IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE  
EMPEROR: GREAT PERSONAGES OF  
THE IMPERIAL COURT.

when they are joyful, weeping when they weep, one who lives with Spartan simplicity, and works harder than many of the humblest of his subjects. His "day" would not come within

## THE IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE: THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RIEFFENSTEIN.



1. IN THE PARK OF THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN: TROPHIES ON THE STEPS OF THE GLORIETTE.

2. A COLONNADE WHICH ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION AT SCHÖNBRUNN: THE GLORIETTE.

3. A MOST ORNATE SUMMER-HOUSE: A CHARMING RETREAT AT SCHÖNBRUNN.

4. THE IMPERIAL SUMMER RESIDENCE: A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT.

5. BY J. W. BEYER: FIGURES OF THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN IN SCHÖNBRUNN PARK

6. IN THE PALACE OF SCHÖNBRUNN: THE OLD LACQUER SALON.

Schönbrunn, the Imperial Palace which forms the usual summer residence of the Emperor, occupies the site of a late sixteenth-century hunting-lodge, named after a "beautiful fountain" which fell a victim to the Turkish siege of 1683. In 1696, J. B. Fischer von Erlach began a splendid new building, but this had not been completed when the Emperor Joseph I. died

in 1705. Maria Theresa caused work on the place to start again, and the present castle owes its being and its shape to her, to her son, Joseph II., and to Paressi, who was responsible for the designs for it. It is based somewhat on the Palace of Versailles. Napoleon made his headquarters at Schönbrunn in 1805 and 1809, and in 1832 his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, died there



THE BURGOMASTER OF VIENNA AND HIS WIFE: DR. JOSEF NEUMAYER AND MRS. NEUMAYER.

admit nothing but a brief catalogue of them—but mention may be made, perhaps, of a few points, notably of his abiding interest in military affairs. "In Army matters," he said once, in rebuke, "I tolerate no levity." Nothing could better define his attitude. He himself is essentially a soldier. When he succeeded his uncle Ferdinand, on December 2, 1848, after that ruler's abdication, it was with revolution in the land. War was the immediate sequel, and it was years before tranquillity was won. The Emperor himself took part in the campaign in Hungary; and it was his lot, too, to see stern fighting in other quarters. Yet he is essentially a man of peace. Were he not so, had he not been so, the map of Europe might not be as it now is. The friendly relations which exist between his country and the other Powers are due in no paltry measure to that very personal influence which, as has been said before, holds together the peoples under his rule. Towards this country his Majesty has ever evinced cordiality. He showed it comparatively recently when he met King Edward VII. at Marienbad; and it is an open secret that when King George and Queen Mary pay a State visit to Vienna they will receive a welcome which will be far more than the mere formality extended from Sovereign to Sovereign.

As sportsman the Emperor figures as a true Habsburg, a mighty hunter before the Lord. He is as thorough in the field and forest as he is in his work, and there can be no doubt that his energies in this direction have done much to steel his nerves and

have been serious. As it was, the cold he developed was stayed before it had become dangerous. Wisely following doctor's orders, although he detests nothing more than being idle, his Majesty gave himself a complete rest for a few weeks, granting no audiences and curtailing his tremendous programme of daily work. The result was so good that his physician did not even deem it necessary to advise him to go South for a spell. When he made his public reappearance in the State Room of the Castle of Schönbrunn, indeed, all could note the change in his health: the customary strength was there, the familiar uprightness of bearing. His Majesty was himself again: the middle-aged man born in 1830—seven years before Queen Victoria came to the throne! So much for the man: what of the land and the peoples

he rules? All are aware of its proud position, its beauty, its fertility, its mineral resources, its steady progression in commerce, the arts, and in everything which goes to the making of a world-Power. Do they realise that it has practically no rival in Europe for the intricacies of its maze of races, beliefs, and languages; that the Austrian Empire has an area of some 115,903 square miles, with a population nearing thirty millions; that Hungary has an area of 125,430 square miles, with

over twenty millions? If they do not, they should acquaint themselves better with regard to these things. Recognising the personality of a great ruler, they should recognise also the chief factors which go to the making of his dual monarchy.

GUSTAV SCHNEIDER.



LEAVING THE IMPERIAL HOFBURG, VIENNA: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, WITH HIS NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP, CAPTAIN NICOLAUS HORTHY VON NAGY-BANYA.



A GREAT SPORTSMAN AMONGST SPORTSMEN: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA WITH MEMBERS OF ONE OF HIS HUNTING-PARTIES.

Included in the group are the Archduke Charles Salvator, Count Edward Paar, Count Falkenhain, Dr. Joseph Kerl (Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor), and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

The photograph was taken on the imperial hunting ground near Gosserne Weissenbach.

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# A CENTRE OF ARISTOCRATIC SOCIAL LIFE IN VIENNA: AT THE BRISTOL

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH BY G. S.; PHOTOGRAPHS BY REIFFENSTEIN.



A SCENE TYPICAL OF HOSTS OF OTHERS IT WITNESSES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR: EVENING IN THE HOTEL BRISTOL, VIENNA.

Amongst those seen in the composite photograph are numerous people famous in Viennese society and in the society of other great cities; for the hotel is a centre of fashionable life, a meeting-place of celebrities. Britons and Americans specially favour it. It is situated in the central, most convenient part of the city, two minutes from the opera and the museums— at Kärntnerring 5-7.

## AT A WORLD-FAMOUS HOTEL: LUXURY AT THE BRISTOL, VIENNA.



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## AT A WORLD-FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE:



BELONGING TO THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL,  
KARLSBAD: VILLA CECILIA.



A CENTRE OF FASHIONABLE LIFE: THE SAVOY  
WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

## THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD.



BELONGING TO THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL,  
KARLSBAD: VILLA CLEOPATRA.

The Savoy Westend Hotel and the villas, Cleopatra, Carlton, and Hohenburg, which are attached to it, are beautifully situated in the most fashionable quarter of Karlsbad, are surrounded by parks and gardens, and are near the springs and bathing establishments. Every modern comfort is in evidence; there is a splendid restaurant; and a Vienna orchestra plays.

## CIVIC LONDON & THE HOSPITALITY OF PRAGUE.



SIR T. VUZEY STRONG AT THE BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR AT THE FAMOUS  
PALACE HOTEL, PRAGUE, DURING HIS YEAR OF OFFICE.



AT THE SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL, KARLSBAD:  
THE RESTAURANT.

**THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES OF LOWER AUSTRIA:  
THE SAMPLES-DEPÔT  
GISELA STRASSE 2, VIENNA I.**

*Photo Grätzsch.*

THE FOUNDER OF THE SAMPLES-DEPÔT:  
HERR LANDESAUSSCHUSS HERMANN BIELOHLAWEK.

FOR a considerable number of years past the Administration of the Archduchy of Austria below the Enns, realising that the commercial prosperity of a country or province is of great advantage to all its inhabitants, and that much can be done by a wise and far-sighted Government to support and encourage the efforts of manufacturers and traders, has adopted all the means in its power to open up markets and increase



the sale of the industrial products of Lower Austria beyond the confines of that region.

Lower Austria and Austria below the Enns are two names for the same district. The Enns is a tributary of the Danube, into which it flows a few miles below Linz, and from ancient times has formed the boundary between Upper Austria (*Ober der Enns*) and Lower Austria (*Unter der Enns*). The area of Lower Austria is nearly eight thousand square miles, and it has a population of over three millions.

The first important step taken by the Administration of the Archduchy towards the development of local exports was in connection with the International Scientific and Industrial Exhibition held, under the title of "The Children's World," in St. Petersburg, in 1903 and 1904. As a result of arrangements made by the Administration of Austria

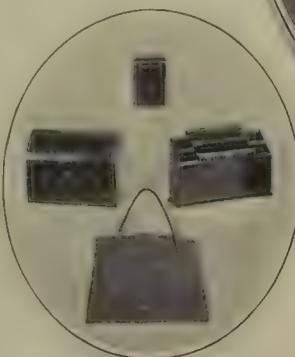
The work of organisation in connection with such exhibitions is in the capable hands of Landesausschuss (Provincial Councillor) Hermann Bielohlawek, who holds the position of Reporter on the Promotion of Industry in the Lower Austrian Committee of the Estates of the Realm. The success gained by the Lower Austrian exhibits at St. Petersburg encouraged him to make provision for the participation of Lower Austrian

smaller articles of manufacture, such as those which illustrations appear on this page. In particular, the management of the Depôt sets itself the task of bringing producers into touch with exporters and commission agents. It also seeks to be of assistance to buyers in the satisfactory settlement of their purchases, while it answers inquiries as to sources of supply and gives all other information in its power to



facilitate the business of applicants. Such assistance given by the Samples Depôt, it may be repeated, is entirely gratuitous, being free of all charges or commissions.

It can be easily understood how advantageous is an official establishment of this character, not only to local traders and manufacturers, but to the representatives of firms from other countries who are doing business in Austria. Further information may be obtained, by those who are interested in Austrian, and particularly Viennese, articles of manufacture, on application to the Musterlager der n.o. Landes Gewerbeförderung, Giselastrasse No. 2, Vienna I. Any information will be afforded most readily and without charge. It may be added that the authorities for the promotion of Lower Austrian industries, represented in Vienna at Giselastrasse 2, have agents both



manufactures in the Austrian Exhibition which was held in London three years later, in 1908. For this purpose it was decided to hire and fit up a special hall at Earl's Court, where the exhibition took place. The building selected was Prince's Hall, and all the expenses of hiring and equipment were defrayed by the Committee above mentioned. The results achieved at this exhibition were also exceedingly favourable, and prompted the authorities to take wider measures to further the objects which they have in view.

It was found that, in order to establish permanent relations between producers in Lower Austria and consumers in other countries, it was quite essential that an institute should be established which could serve as an intermediary between them. Accordingly, Landesausschuss Bielohlawek took steps to put this idea into practical form, and proceeded to create an institute of that kind in Vienna. Such was the origin of the Samples Depôt for the Promotion of Lower Austrian Provincial Industry, which is situated at Giselastrasse No. 2, Vienna I.

The Samples Depôt is particularly useful to representatives of English firms coming to Vienna, since it affords them every facility for acquiring such information as they may need, and enables them to conclude their business conveniently and easily. The Depôt, it should be understood, represents an official authority which does not aim at securing profits, but directs its efforts to fostering the sale of products of Lower Austrian art and industry, especially in the case of the



in London and Berlin. The London agent is Mr. C. A. Brix, 3, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C. The Berlin agent is Herr Robert Austerlitz, Lutherstrasse 4, Berlin W.



below the Enns, many products of Lower Austrian manufacture suitable for export were placed on view at that exhibition, with very satisfactory results.

# WHERE TO BATHE & TO DRINK THE WATERS: KARLSBAD.

BY H. M. GANN.

**Historical.** The history of Karlsbad is bound up with the legend of the discovery of the Sprudel by Kaiser Karl IV. of Austria, whilst on a hunting expedition. The story runs that one of the hounds, following a stag down the steep slope where the celebrated "Hirschenstrug" now stands, fell into the Tepl just where the hot waters of the Sprudel intermingle with those of the river. His howls attracted the hunters, who were lost in amazement at this wonder of Nature. Regrettable as it may be, one is obliged to demolish this pleasant fiction; but the truth is that Karlsbad was known long before this period, and, under the name of Warmbad, is already spoken of in the twelfth century. Unfortunately this isolated mention is the only historical reference we possess up to the time of Karl IV. The history of these hot springs is buried in obscurity, and we can find no realisation of their importance by the local inhabitants. Writers of previous centuries tried to refer the story in Tacitus of the *civitas Juhonum*, destroyed by volcanic eruption and earthquake, to the neighbourhood of Karlsbad. But it has been proved that the Romans did not advance as far as this; and never have any Roman remains, not even a Roman votive coin of the later period, been discovered in the region of the Sprudel.

**The "Cure."** Neither is there, unfortunately, any exact information concerning the use of the cure in Karlsbad itself between the visit of Karl IV. and the appearance of the first medical work on the place in 1522. But it is not difficult to picture the life. Enough chronicles of the time have been preserved. Wood-cuts in early volumes give us a representation of the manner of bathing and the arrangement of the baths. We notice in these many objects which one may describe as complements of the bath, and which to-day are missing. Such are the scrapers, dishes, musical instruments, and flowers. The scraper was an instrument handed down from the Romans, and was used for scraping the skin and for rubbing the head to prevent congestion. As the duration of the bathing was in those days very long, it was natural that it was sought to counteract its weakening influence by taking food and drink. This practice became exaggerated, and complaints of gluttony and debauchery in the baths are often repeated. It seems also that the suggestion "to bathe right merrily" in the month of May, recommended by one medical work of the period, was right merrily carried out; for, in view of the doctors' warning to avoid sleeping in the bath, the means of passing the time in

and deductions in the several branches of medical science, the progress in the diagnosis of disease, in conjunction with the experience in hydrotherapeutics, bring us up to the well-known sphere of the balneology of to-day. The number and equipment of the bathing establishments at Karlsbad and elsewhere bear testimony to the importance and efficacy of this method of treatment. The simultaneous external and internal application of the waters, individualised within their own limits and supported by all the

It is true that the town of Karlsbad loses in winter its character of a great spa and takes upon itself the appearance of a small, cheerful town, but nevertheless the winter visitor runs no risk of suffering from ennui. The concerts of the famous Kur-orchestra and an excellent theatre, in addition to every form of winter sport—skating, tobogganing, skiing, etc., offer attractions which serve to enliven the stay of visitors in the winter time.

**The Architecture** Of course, the architectural development of Karlsbad has kept pace with the scientific. From the small cure-resort described by Dr. Fabian Summer in 1571, as consisting of barely two houses, it had become at the new epoch of the eighteenth century the Karlsbad of Goethe's time. The nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries have made of Karlsbad what it is to-day, with its magnificent ornamental grounds, spring, colonnades, bath-houses, great hotels, and other public buildings. A comparison of the old illustrations of the town with present-day pictures shows us best what the development has been. Special attention must be called to the magnificent Kaiserbad with its fine interior, marble staircase, statuary, etc., and to the Mühlbrunn Colonnade, a classic piece of architecture. This year a new colonnade has been built over the Schlossbrunn to the designs of Professor Ohmann, who was also the architect for the new wing to the Hofburg in Vienna.

**Famous Visitors.** As Karlsbad was founded by an Emperor it is only fitting that it should have been visited by many Emperors, Kings, and lesser notabilities in countless numbers. Karl IV. paid Karlsbad three visits in all, but they were not especially remarkable. More so must have been the visits of Wallenstein and Peter the Great. The former arrived in Karlsbad with no less than fifty coaches-and-six, forty coaches-and-four, ten family omnibuses, fifty grooms leading 100 spare horses, 300 pack-horses, and 300 hacks. Needless to say, he occupied the whole town, which, in a municipal sense, was quite neglected during his visit, the officials, from the mayor downwards, being solely occupied with their exorbitant guest. In 1711, Peter the Great paid a visit to Karlsbad, but under circumstances of political constraint which rendered it dull. The next year, however, he returned in royal state and with fitting retinue. The constraint of the previous year had been removed, and the Austrian Emperor deputed Count



A KARLSBAD SIGHT: THE CHAMOIS  
ON THE HIRSCHENSPRUNG.

From the Hirschenstrug a splendid view can be obtained of the town and of the valley of the Eger. A bust of Peter the Great, which stands close by, records the fact that he visited the spot in 1711 and 1712.

therapeutic aids of the present day, is the basis of the modern "cure" treatment.

**The Karlsbad Season.** The official season at Karlsbad lasts only from April 15 till October 1, but the springs are open to the public throughout the year, and one of the five large bathing-establishments is also open during the winter. Sprudel-water baths, carbonic-acid gas baths, mud baths, and Turkish baths are to be had at



BUILT SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO: THE SPLENDID KAISERBAD.

The world-famous Karlsbad springs, which provide health-giving waters for bathing as well as for drinking, contain Glauber's salts, and differ one from the other in the amount of free carbonic-acid gas which is in them and their warmth. The season is from April 15 to October 1, but the springs are open throughout the year, together with one of the large bathing-establishments.

as lively a manner as possible was a necessity. The baths were, therefore, fitted up to please the senses, and eye, ear, and palate each received its share. The influence of the naturalist school, the discoveries

every season of the year. Moreover, a large number of the doctors practise also during the winter, so that it is in every way possible to go through the cure at any time.



A CENTRE OF PICTURESQUE COMMERCE IN KARLSBAD: THE MARKET.

Wratislav to receive him with a battalion of the Imperial Guards. Count Nostitz, representing Bohemia, was also a member of the deputation. Another great day for Karlsbad was that on which the

(Continued overleaf.)

## THE FINDING AND TAKING OF WATERS: KARLSBAD SPRINGS.



1. THE CURE AT KARLSBAD IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY: AT THE NEUBRUNNEN IN 1812.

2. THE LEGENDARY DISCOVERY OF THE KARLSBAD SPRINGS, IN 1342: THE EMPEROR KARL IV. ATTRACTED, BY THE HOWLS OF A HOUND, TO THE POINT AT WHICH THE WARM WATERS OF THE SPRUDEL MINGLE WITH THE TEPL.

"The history of Karlsbad is bound up with the legend of the discovery of the Sprudel by Kaiser Karl IV, of Austria, whilst on a hunting expedition. The story runs that one of the hounds, following a stag down a steep slope where the celebrated 'Hirschenprung' now stands, fell into the Tepl just where the hot waters of the Sprudel intermingle with those of the river. His howls attracted the hunters, who were lost in amazement at this wonder

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## WHERE TO BATHE & TO DRINK THE WATERS: KARLSBAD.

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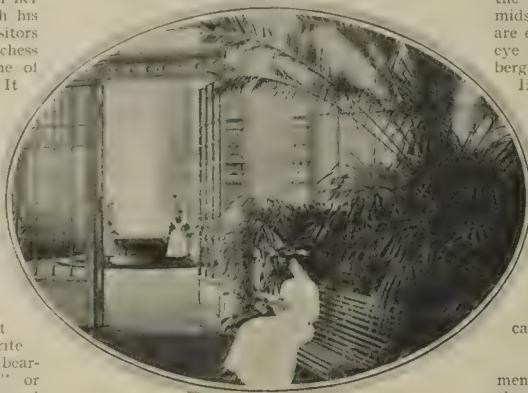
Empress Elizabeth Christine came, in May 1721. She was accompanied by her little four-year-old daughter, afterwards the celebrated Maria Theresa. In 1732 she paid another visit, and this was perhaps Karlbad's most brilliant season. Ten days after her arrival, the Emperor Charles VI also came with his whole Court; and among the other illustrious visitors were the Empress's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and Prince Eugene of Savoy, the famous conqueror of the Turks. It was at these springs, too, that the Emperor met Frederick William I., King of Prussia.

The late King Edward, on his visits to Mariebad, seldom let a week go by without paying two or three visits to Karlbad. He would usually lunch at the Savoy Hotel and stroll down the Alte Wiese in the afternoon, where he was, of course, a highly valued patron of several of the shops. He preferred to drink a cup of tea at the Posthof on account of its association with the late Prince Consort.

Another of Karlbad's famous visitors was Goethe. The celebrated poet spent a great deal of time here, it being in fact his favourite resort, and many are the houses in Karlbad bearing the inscription: "Hier wohnte Goethe," or "Durch diese Türe trat Goethe." Schiller and Körner were also among the literary celebrities who stayed at Karlbad, and the number of illustrious visitors would not be complete without the name of Bismarck.

**Life at Karlbad.** The centre of the Kur-life at Karlbad has always been the Alte Wiese. Here, thanks to a wise conservatism,

woodland walk. Those who wish to escape the crowd, which is unavoidable in the season, can follow the way via Parkstrasse, past the Jewish and Russian churches and further on past the



THE OLDEST OF THE KARLSBAD SPRINGS: THE SPRUDEL, WHICH YIELDS 440 GALLONS A MINUTE.

The Sprudel is on the right bank of the Tepl, and the number of people at it is such, on occasion, that it may be necessary to wait for a quarter of an hour or so to be served with a glass of the water. Could better proof of popularity and value be advanced? The Sprudel, as we note elsewhere, was discovered, according to legend only, by the Emperor Karl IV. of Austria.

town in close proximity, nor to the equally easily reached Franz Josef's Height, whence one enjoys a magnificent view of Karlbad. The houses seem as if clinging to the slopes of the mountains, and the Tepl like a sunbeam running through their midst. The fine colonnades of the various springs are easily distinguished. Searching the distance the eye meets the Stephanie Warte, the "Drei Kreuzberg" and the "Bismarck Height". From the

Hirschenprung a number of changeful forest paths diverge, by which in an hour or little more one may reach the next points: "Jägerhaus," "Russensitz," "Bild," "Aberg," and "Saint Leonhardt."

Henceforward these places, situated in the midst of the splendid forest, will be reached much more easily, as a funicular railway has been built from the Alte Wiese to the Freundschaftshöhe. A great number of varied walks communicate with the above-mentioned localities. Besides these there are numerous other charming spots whither excursions both long and short can be made.

**Concerts and Theatres.** Then, too, there is plenty of amusement of a different kind. The concerts of the Kur orchestra, beginning at six o'clock in the morning at the springs, and in the afternoons and evenings at different establishments, chiefly in the Stadtspark, always find an appreciative audience.

Deservedly world-renowned are the "Posthof" concerts, which the late Prince Consort listened to with so much pleasure. Music enlivens the visitors also in most of the cafés and restaur-



A SPRING COOLER THAN THE SPRUDEL AND VERY POPULAR:  
AT THE MÜHLBRUNNEN.

The Mühlbrunnen is almost, if not quite, as popular as the Sprudel, and its water is cooler. It is on the left bank of the Tepl. The Mühlbrunn Colonnade is one of the sights of the town—a splendid piece of architecture in the Classic style.



IN KARLSBAD, THE GREAT CURE-PLACE: A VIEW OF STEPHAN'S PROMENADE.

the character of the "cure" town has been preserved. Even here, however, the restless spirit of change has brought alterations; but the same chestnut-trees sung by Goethe and Körner still lend their grateful shade to the public on their way from the springs to the forest cafés in the morning, or greet them in the evening when thousands crowd there to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the air of the Tepl valley shortly before retiring to bed. Here, too, during the famous nightly corso, the visitor sitting at some café table can see people of all the nations of the world go by, and in the space of five minutes can hear twenty different tongues.

Perhaps, however, the greatest charm of a visit to Karlbad, and one which is also of the greatest assistance in effecting a successful cure, lies in the magnificent natural beauties of the surroundings and the more distant neighbourhood. The walk along the Tepl, past the monuments of Goethe, Schiller, Körner, and Kaiser Franz Josef, to early morning breakfast at the forest cafés Posthof, Freundschaftssaal and Kaiserpark, leads through scenery at once lovely and enlivening, and scarcely to be surpassed by any



AT THE MOST FAMOUS OF KARLSBAD'S SPRINGS: IN THE SPRUDEL COLONNADE.  
In the Sprudel Colonnade, which boasts a statue of Hygieia, by Fernkorn, is the Sprudel, gushing up from forty to sixty times a minute in jets varying from six to ten feet in height. Karlbad has been a cure-centre for centuries.

splendid villas and hotels of the Westend quarter to other promenades. No one should miss the visit to the "Hirschenprung," surmounting the

rants. The town theatre and two variety theatres help to pass the evening; concerts by famous foreign artists, dances, tombolas, forest and field fêtes, also afford pleasant means of recreation. In short, Karlbad offers every facility for amusement, both in and out of doors. It caters for those who love rural quiet and beauty, as well as for those who prefer the livelier gaieties of town.

**Sport.** Special attention is given in Karlbad to every kind of sport. This is undertaken by the International Sport Club in conjunction with the Town. Numerous tennis courts, charmingly situated in the Tepl valley, next to the Kaiserpark, are at the disposal of the visitor, and are also patronised by the best international players at the time of the tournaments. Not far away are the golf links (nine holes), which are greatly appreciated by the Anglo-American section of the public. Fencing, gymnastic, and riding schools are also to be found here by lovers of those sports. In July several days' good racing can be had. Patrons of fishing and shooting also find ample opportunity for indulgence in these pastimes.

## WHERE EAST MEETS WEST.

IT seems a far cry from Western America and Western Canada to Central Europe, but in these days of fast steamers and express trains the Westerner knows more of Central Europe than the Yorkshire man knew of Sussex fifty years ago. In cities such as Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and Chicago it is the ambition of everyone who can afford to travel to "see Europe," so much so that one Western American

construct and operate a considerable number of observation-cars of Canadian Pacific type at its own cost on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways. It is now the interest of the Canadian Pacific to bring its East-bound tourists to Austria, and where the Canadian Pacific Railway has an interest it usually makes things hum. These observation-cars are being built in Austria from Canadian

a free medicine-chest for emergency cases, and all the usual equipment of an up-to-date Transcontinental train.

There will be three observation-car services to begin with. The first of these will run from the frontier town of Buchs on the line from Zurich to Innsbruck over the Arlberg route via Landeck. The second will be between Innsbruck and Vienna via Zell-am-See and Salzburg. The third will be from Salzburg to Trieste over the Tauern and



EUROPE SEEN FROM A CANADIAN PACIFIC CAR: IN ONE OF THE NEW OBSERVATION-CARS TO BE RUN ON THE AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAYS.  
With most commendable enterprise the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has undertaken to run a number of observation-cars of Canadian Pacific type on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways.

railway has as its slogan the words "See Europe if you can, but see America first." Commencing with the month of May, the great army of Americans and Canadians pours eastwards across from the West and Middle West to the Atlantic, and so to the cities and sights of the Old World.

Austria, with its recently constructed Alpine railways, is anxious to secure tourists from this irrepressible West, and the result is that an arrangement has been made under which the Canadian Pacific Railway undertakes to

Pacific plans. They will differ slightly from the type used in Canada, and each car will have observation-platforms at both ends. The ends will also be more under cover than in the typical Canadian car, owing to the numerous tunnels in Austria as compared with the railway through the Canadian Rockies. The cars will be 22½ metres (over 73 feet) long, the longest four-axle cars in Europe. They will seat thirty-two passengers; will have a typist, an up-to-date library,

Karawanken Railways by way of Badgastein, Villach, Veldes, Ober-Vellach, and the Valley of the Isonzo. The construction of this route presented enormous engineering difficulties, and was not completed till nine years had passed. Three ranges of the Alps had to be pierced—the Tauern, the Karawanken, and the Julian Alps. The Tauern Tunnel is 8320 metres (over five miles) long, the Karawanken 7976 metres (nearly five miles), and the Wochein Tunnel—through the Julian Alps—is 6339 metres (nearly four miles).

## KARLSBAD'S NEW GREAT HOTEL: THE "HELENENHOF"

NOTHING has been more encouraging of late years to those who have at heart the peace of Europe than the constantly growing movement in the direction of international co-operation in commercial enterprises, and the exchange of visits between groups of representative men of different nations. Such co-operation and intercourse naturally promote goodwill and mutual understanding among those immediately concerned, and radiate from them through the rest of the community. It is by such means that racial mistrust and racial hatred are modified and, maybe, eventually removed. The commercial *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Austria, for example, has been a marked feature of recent European progress. It is a subject that has been frequently illustrated in these pages, and our readers will remember, in particular, that an issue of our paper specially dealing with Vienna was published on Dec. 9 last. One of the most notable steps in the development of this Anglo-Austrian *entente* was the visit which Sir T. Vezey Strong, as Lord Mayor of London, with several other well-known

known City men, paid last year to Vienna, where they heard from the Emperor's own lips his expression of personal satisfaction at the friendship between the two nations of which their presence in his capital was an indication.

The inspiring words which his Majesty addressed on that occasion to the Lord Mayor and his companions, emphasising the peaceful co-operative work of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, have now found a practical and imposing realisation at one well-known city in the Emperor's dominions. This takes the form of a great hotel, at Karlsbad, in

*Photo.*  
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONCEPTION OF THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL AT KARLSBAD:  
MR. ALFRED SCHWALB.

the establishment of which Austrian initiative has been combined with the most confident spirit of enterprise on the part of a member of the British nobility. It is in itself a solid and visible proof of the good feeling that has existed for many years between the two nations, and which has recently shown such marked development.

The Helenenhof Imperial Hotel at Karlsbad, which it was arranged to open at Whitsuntide, is, as we have remarked, the joint outcome of British and Austrian co-operation. The idea of which it is the embodiment owed its inception to the genius of a well-known banker, Herr Alfred Schwab, of Karlsbad. Herr Schwab is one of those quiet men who dream great dreams, and who have the rarer faculty of bringing

square metres, occupying a superb position on the plateau of Helenenhof, some ninety metres above the level of the Sprudel, which is the centre of Karlsbad, and only about 200 yards distant from that spring and from the Alte Wiese, the principal street and promenade. In order to make a good approach, Lord Westbury has built an electric cable-way from the centre of the town to the Helenenhof, and also constructed another which will start from the Marienbader Strasse and connect the hotel with the promenades. The hotel itself, which has many

storeys, has been under construction since last year, and its fine architecture and great dimensions form a most imposing addition to the buildings of the city.

The view from the upper floors is magnificent, commanding, as it does, the whole of Karlsbad and its environs, and stretching far away to the Erzgebirge in the north and the charming valleys that lie to the south. The hotel contains about three hundred rooms and salons, with a hundred bath-rooms. All the accommodation is on the highest scale of modern comfort. The hotel is surrounded by gardens, grounds, and terraces occupying some 35,000 square metres, and thus possesses the charm of quietude combined with a central position. An excellent motoring road leads up to the entrance.

There is no doubt that the Helenenhof Imperial Hotel will become one of the most attractive places of sojourn on the Continent. A number of suites, it may be mentioned, are set aside for the exclusive use of Lord Lansdale, who, as is well known, has frequently entertained imperial and royal guests at his seats in England. In conclusion, it may be said that the new hotel is not only a great addition to the charms of Karlsbad, but it will be of benefit to Austria by attracting thither wealthy visitors from all parts of the world.

G. S.



PERFECTLY PLACED: THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL, KARLSBAD, SET ON THE HELENENHOF PLATEAU, NINETY METRES ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SPRUDEL.

them to fulfilment. He it was that conceived the scheme of this colossal undertaking. But in order to carry out his plans he required the help of a capitalist who had sufficient faith in the project to embark in it a large sum of money. Such a collaborator he discovered in Lord Westbury, a man also of large views and an enterprising spirit, who has proved the practical brain of the undertaking.

Lord Westbury, in financing the hotel, has spent a matter of more than £83,000 on the furniture alone, which has been obtained from the firm of Messrs. Portois and Fix in Vienna. The cost of construction has been estimated at close on £180,000, and the complete hotel as it is to-day represents a total expenditure of something like £584,000.

It was in 1905 that Lord Westbury acquired, through the agency and by the advice of Herr Schwab, as a site for the hotel and some villas, an area of 55,000



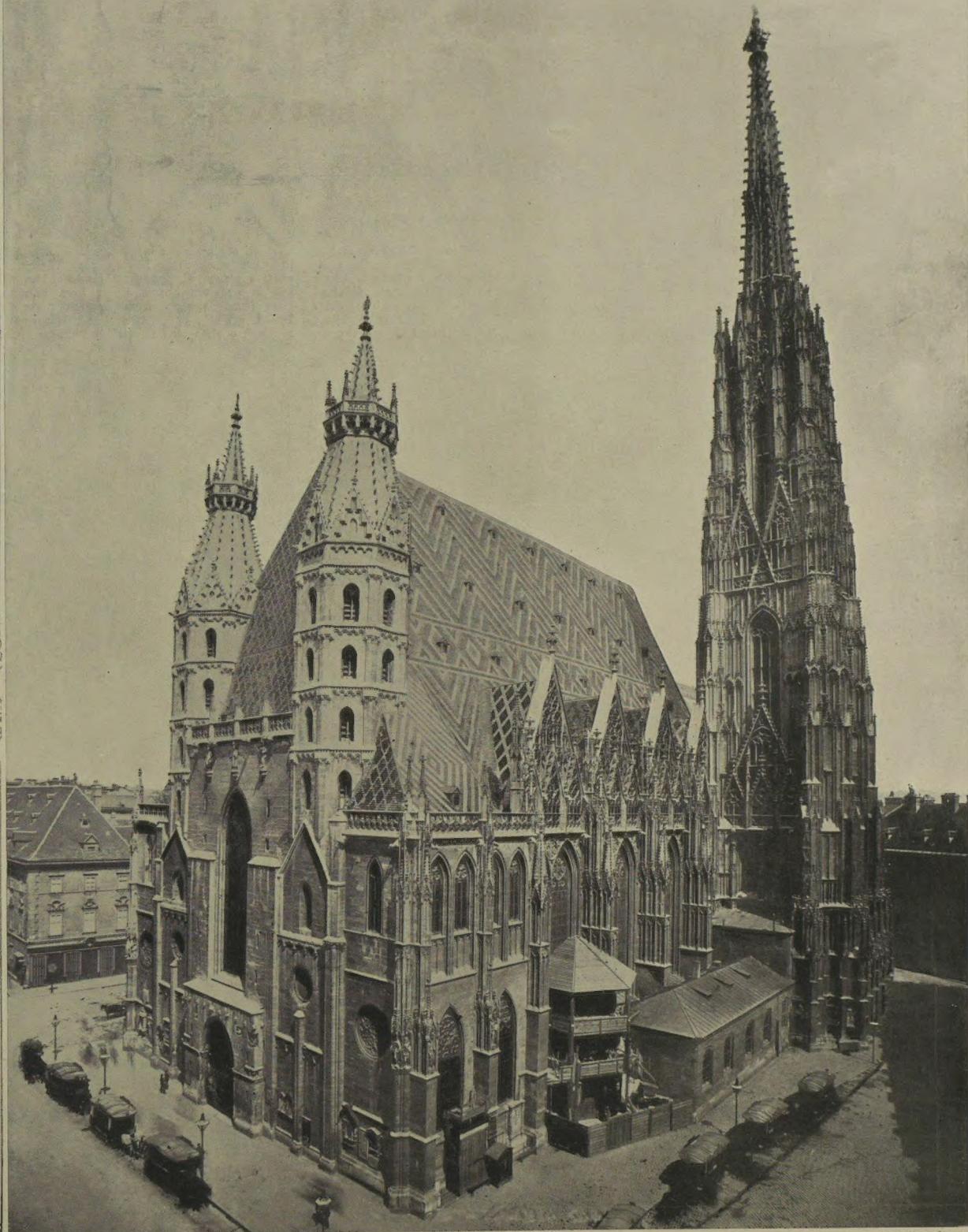
*Photo. Elliott and Fry*  
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCING OF THE HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL AT KARLSBAD:  
LORD WESTBURY.



A GREAT ADDITION TO KARLSBAD: THE NEW HELENENHOF IMPERIAL HOTEL, AN EXCELLENT RESULT OF BRITISH AND AUSTRIAN CO-OPERATION.

OF THREE PERIODS: THE FINEST GOTHIC STRUCTURE IN AUSTRIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.L.



IN THE VERY HEART OF VIENNA: THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

St. Stephen's is described as the finest Gothic structure in Austria. The small Romanesque church on whose site it stands was consecrated in 1147, and burned down in 1193. The existing edifice is of three periods. Part of it was finished in 1230; other parts date from

the days of Ottocar of Bohemia, and the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Since 1852 it has been restored thoroughly by L. Ernst, Fr. Schmidt, and Jul. Hermann. The roof is covered with glazed tiles. The greater part of the old stained glass was destroyed in the seventeenth century.

# A ROYAL MEETING-PLACE: MARIENBAD OF THE HEALING WATERS.



FAMED AS A PLACE OF CURES AND A PLACE OF PLEASURE: MARIENBAD—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

WHEN it set up, for all to see, a bust of Dr. Nehr and a statue of Reitenberger, one time Abbot of Tepl, Marienbad paid just tribute to him who first introduced it to the world, and to one who did much to enhance its popularity and material prosperity, to give it the proud position of a meeting-place of kings. But it is to Nature that the greater homage is due. She it is who must be thanked for pine-clad hills of perennial beauty, for rich gardens, for the waters of health: render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's! Yet man, too, has earned his pean of praise, for having the wisdom to know and to utilise bounty, to recognise that Nature unadorned is not necessarily adorned the most when cure-centres are concerned. Even "animated medicines," as the French have called the waters of such

Amongst others are those containing Glauber's Salts; those with carbonate of iron; those of the earthy alkaline Rudolfs-Quelle; and those with a relatively larger amount of bicarbonate of sodium: all these different springs more or less rich in carbonic-acid gas. Then there are the mud rich in iron and sulphur, which is so excellent for baths; and the natural carbonic-acid baths; vapour,

all such centres nowadays—a golf course. It is difficult to know what more anyone could desire, particularly when a glance at Bradshaw reminds him that Marienbad is but twenty-five hours from London; eighteen from Paris; thirteen from Hamburg; six from Vienna, Berlin, Munich, or Dresden; and four from Prague—in so short a time may an earthly paradise be attained!

And it is an earthly paradise. No wonder that people with gout in their system, low-spirited through a torpid liver, will look joyful and happy after a short stay in a place where all the reactions of the treatment are mitigated by wonderful mountain air and delightful surroundings. Apart from social pleasures are those which come from communion with Nature. These the Municipal Council's book does not emphasise sufficiently. They are of



A PALACE OF HEALTH: THE NEW BATH, IN THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE MANNER.

favoured spots, need appropriate "setting"; gifts do not suffer by fitting encasement.

Thus it is that Marienbad has seen to it that its advantages lose nothing

steel, hot air, gas, and electric baths; general hydro-pathic treatment, and Radium Emanatorium. As to the bath-houses, they cannot be bettered: the New Bath, for instance, is palatial; a splendid example of Italian Renaissance architecture.

From all this, it must not be thought that Marienbad is devoted to the care of invalids alone: far from it. Those who seek a cure are catered for thoroughly, scientifically, admirably; but there is another side to the life of the place, and one which must not be ignored

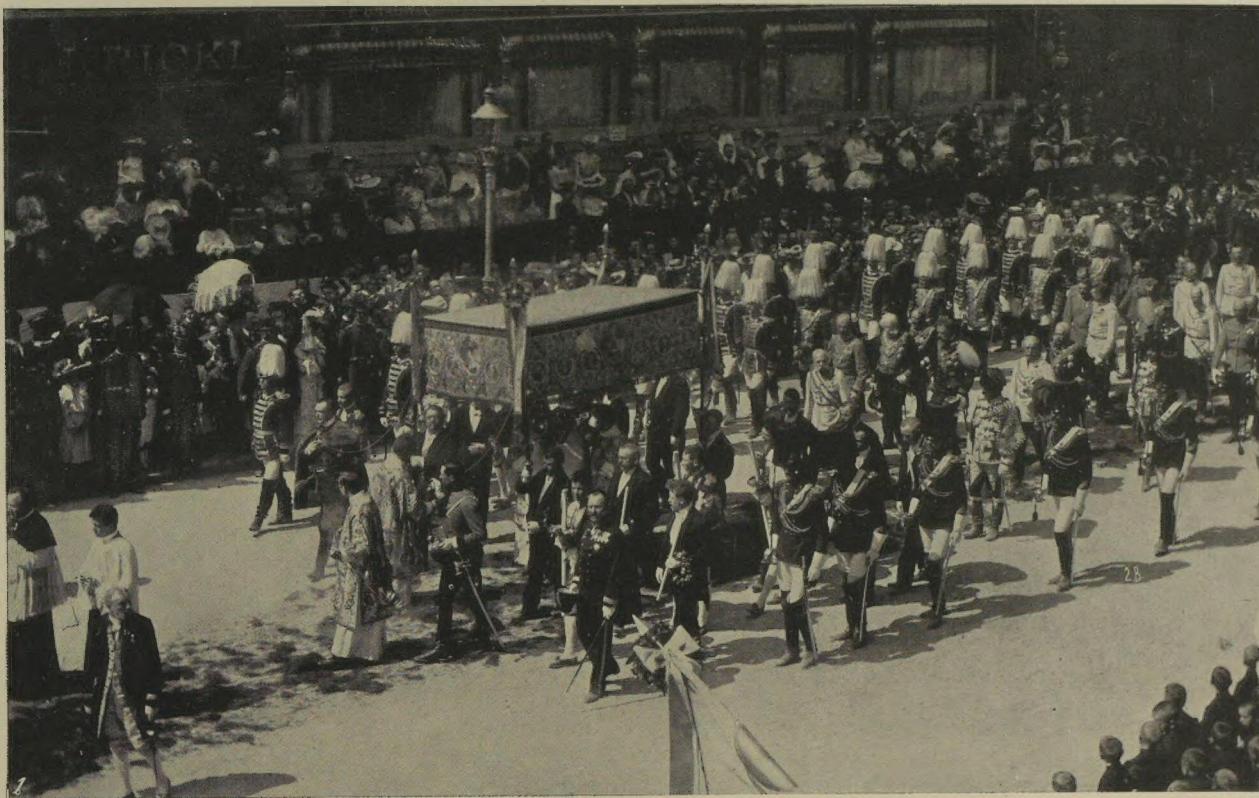
the greatest importance. Treatment in fascinating surroundings does not seem like doctoring; it is a comfort, not a penalty, and as such is very much more likely to be efficacious than that which is gloomily portentous. Moreover, as we have suggested before, by no means all who go to Marienbad do so in the capacity of invalids. The town is not one made sad to look upon by suffering humanity, not, as it were, an open-air hospital. As a beautiful place of recreation and cure is it sought; and such it is found, from the first of May until the last day of September. Is it necessary for any further testimony to its manifold attractions to be given? Surely not; unless one adds that there are various points

COMMEMORATING THE MARIENBAD MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING EDWARD VII: THE "SOUVENIR" STONE.

at the hands of those who care for it; on the contrary, has so contrived that they have received perfect allies, the many products of modernity which make for the well-being of the visitor. It has reaped its reward, and the harvest grows and grows. Nearly thirty thousand people come to it every year, from near and from far, and in the same period over a million bottles carry its beneficial waters abroad: this though it only became familiar to the comparatively few early in the nineteenth century, and, perhaps one may say, to the

## THE CHURCH AND THE RULER: RELIGION AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LECHNER AND CZIHAK.



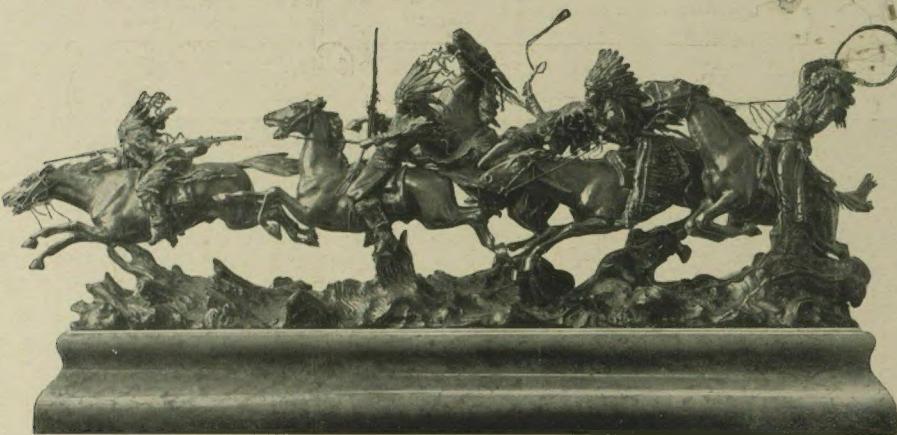
1. FOLLOWING THE HOST: HIS IMPERIAL AND APOSTOLIC MAJESTY THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WALKING IN PROCESSION IN THE GRABEN, VIENNA, ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY.

Religion, of course, plays its great part in the life of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph. In the first photograph he is seen walking behind the canopy held over the Host. The second illustration depicts a Maundy Thursday custom. On that day his Imperial and

2. MAUNDY THURSDAY HUMILITY: THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WASHING THE FEET OF TWELVE POOR MEN IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE HOFBURG.

Apostolic Majesty performs an act of humility by washing the feet of twelve poor and aged men from one of the charitable institutions of Vienna, kneeling to perform the task. All the High Officers of State are in attendance on this occasion.

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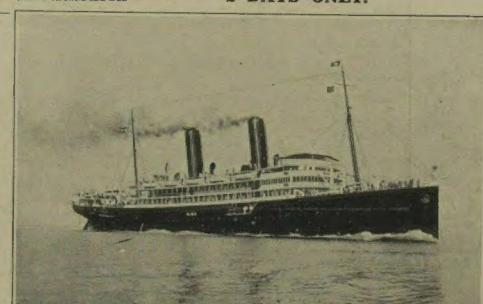
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